



The Wabash Valley Remembers

1787



A Chronicle

1938

One Hundred and Fifty Years
of Pioneer History

The Wabash Valley under Four Flags

LAURA BRIGGS, *Terre Haute, Indiana.*

WE are proud of our Stars and Stripes. We like to sing, "Oh, long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!" But our allegiance has not always been pledged to the Stars and Stripes. As we look backward, we see four national flags which have in turn floated over the Wabash Valley. There would have been five except that the Indians, the first inhabitants of this land, had nothing which took the place of a flag as we think of it today.

First, then, there was the Spanish flag brought by the Spanish adventurer, DeSoto, when he landed on the shores of Florida about 1540. He did not get as far north as the Wabash Valley, but took possession of the whole country which was watered by the Mississippi river and its tributaries in the name of the King of Spain. Besides, the Pope, who claimed jurisdiction over the whole world, had given North America to the King of Spain.

Then came the French "Voyageurs"—traders and explorers. Their expeditions were made up and down the rivers and lakes while they carried on trade with the Indians. They made way for LaSalle, Marquette, Joliette, Frenchmen who came and took possession of the country in the name of the King of France and raised the French flag, the Fleur-de-lis. This was done with elaborate ceremonies, especially if as usual they were accompanied by priests and missionaries. Sometimes it was done by hewing a cross on the flattened side of a great tree, or carving on a rock the arms of the King of France.

Thus for a number of years the Indians, Spaniards and

Frenchmen were holding claims to the Wabash Valley. Much controversy between the Spanish and the French for control resulted in the Spanish being confined to the west side of the Mississippi river and the French to the east side.

Across the sea there were also controversies for the control of this country. England had established her claim and planted her colonies on American soil. With the capture of Quebec in 1759, all French possessions in this part of North America passed to the hands and under the flag of England. We were then British subjects and another element had been added for the inhabitants of the Wabash Valley.

Came then the period known as the American Revolution; and into the western country came General George Rogers Clark. To his successful campaign we owe the establishment of the western boundary of what was then the United States, making us a part of the great Northwest Territory, and entitling us to the protection of the Stars and Stripes. The Spanish folk had withdrawn. The French had left reluctantly. The English had fought desperately to maintain their control. With the battle of Fort Harrison, September 4, 1812, the Indians admitted their defeat. But it was not until the close of the War of 1812 that the world was convinced that the power under the FLAG of the UNITED STATES—the Stars and Stripes—was great enough to protect its own.

Rather proudly we continue to sing, "The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"



The Northwest Territory Celebration

THE Northwest Territory Celebration was a program commemorating the 150th anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 and the establishment of the Northwest Territory. It honors first, the great American document by which the "rights of men" came into our fundamental law. Second it honors the brave and determined band of men who started the Nation's westward expansion, which led directly to its present pre-eminence among the Governments of the World.

The celebration was sponsored by the United States Government and the six States that were carved out of the old Territory. A Federal Commission was appointed who planned an unusual and spectacular project. The State Commissions furthered all plans and were responsible for the success and interest in the different States.

After the passing of the Ordinance the Ohio Land Company was formed which made it legally possible for the Revolutionary Soldiers to take up land in the Northwest Territory. In less than five months, 22 men left Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the dead of winter, to walk to the River Ohio and were determined to arrive in time to put out the spring crops. Reaching Summerville's Ferry, which is now West Newton, Pennsylvania, they established a camp, went into the woods, cut the trees and built a boat which they named the "Adventure Galley". Loading everything aboard they floated down the rivers to the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers and landing here they named it "Adelphia" which means "Brethren". Later the

name was changed to Marietta.

Feeling that the fortitude and determination of these men was a lesson worthy of perpetuation and emulation the Federal Commission planned the second episode in this project as the re-enactment of the original trek. Thirtysix young college men were selected. Terre Haute is proud to record they had one among the number, Carl Applegate, a student at State Teachers College. Outfitted in pioneer clothing and with a covered wagon and a pair of oxen, for the second time, a small band of young men turned their faces westward. After landing at Marietta the "Pioneer Caravan of 1938" traveled through the six States making over 300 stops in different towns and cities and giving every night before thousands of listeners their inspiring historical drama "Freedom On The March". thereby bringing to fulfillment the dream of the Federal Commission that every individual living in the Northwest Territory would be within driving distance of the celebration.

The Pioneer Caravan visited Terre Haute September 3, 1938. A pageant depicting the events leading up to and the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 was enacted at Memorial Stadium. Around it the local committee built a great patriotic demonstration which embraced the entire Wabash Valley. This notable commemoration was an expression of grateful appreciation for our founding Fathers, for our American ideals and liberties and a profound desire to be worthy citizens of these United States of America.

The Heritage of The Wabash



The Heritage of the Wabash! What a wealth of memories rise from the misty but glorious past haloed around the Wabash and the important role it played in the development of the Northwest Territory. The Wabash, famed in song and story, synonymous with poetry and prophecy, associated forever with the progress and prosperity of our great commonwealth!

In that far off and long ago, the Wabash flowed through wilderness so dense that the sunlight scarcely penetrated to the ground. In the soothing company of stately sycamores, honey locusts, and stalwart oaks, its rippling waters murmured to the moon of the unbelievable changes ahead, and of the noble men and women destined to heed the call to a new country, a new freedom.

Then came humanity and the unbroken forest vibrated with life and color. Red savages roamed the woods and contended with each other for supremacy. The Miami and Kickapoo, the Shawnee and Pottawatomies stalked the deer and buffalo while they dreaded the coming of the white man. The birch bark canoe glided up and down the Wabash, and after a lapse of time, a trading post was born where the white man exchanged colorful calico, beads, and mirrors for the red man's furs.

The savage, the soldier, the hunter and trapper, the settler, the citizen—all these joined the trek and civilization marched on.

Lured by the river's song, the pioneers of the Wabash Valley came west to grow up with the country, a region singularly blessed with natural resources and brimming with opportunities for all those eager to make their dreams into realities.

Up the Wabash came the early settlers when the struggling little village of four hundred souls clung like a swallow's nest on the river's bank, waiting and watching for tidings from the great world outside that could only be brought by boat.

The settlement of the territory around Terre Haute was rapid due to the fertility of the rich soil. In many cases crops were raised before the cabin was built to shelter the settler.

Indelibly written with the history of Terre Haute is that of Fort Harrison, located high above the broad expanse of the Wabash, three miles north of the city. There with a meager fifty men, thirty-five to forty of whom were sick with bone-racking malaria and unable to fight, Captain Zachary Taylor courageously defended the stockade against an attack of marauding Indians. Had it not been for his stubborn and gallant defense of the fort, the history of the war of 1812, in all probability, would have been differently concluded.

Those who today enjoy the heritage of the Wabash are indebted for all time to the fact that Fort Harrison was built and first commanded by William Henry Harrison, territorial governor of Indiana, and later, at the time of the only hostilities ever occurring there, by Zachary Taylor, both of whom won fame, not only as soldiers but as statesmen. Out of the events at Fort Harrison emerged two presidents: William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor.

After the war drums ceased to beat, Fort Harrison became a refuge in time of trouble and a point from which started many explorations of the territory by prospective

settlers. The fort was also used as a place of abode during the construction of the pioneer homes.

When once the realization took root that the fertile fields of the "Prairie City" to be, offered rich opportunities for home building, covered wagons with lumbering ox teams began to appear against the horizon, and swishing through the tall grasses, rode straight into the land of promise. The simple furniture and cooking utensils housed under the canvas of covered wagons was for hundreds of eager pioneers a temporary shelter, while around the dancing flames of their campfires they broke bread and planned their future homes, the humble hearth-stones that would grow into castles where children might grow into sturdy men and women—builders of the Wabash Valley Empire.

The Wabash became the artery of travel and traffic in all this section through the forethought of the pioneers; moreover it saved them from stagnation and the death of isolation. Its waters became the life blood, the fluid power that flowed through the channels of trade and stimulated business then in its primitive state to the height of success.

Trade up and down the river increased and built the foundations of a lasting growth. From the first year it took its place in the shipping world of grain, pork, and whiskey to New Orleans, bringing in the first "land office" money that was so badly needed to pay for the lands being taken up so eagerly by the pioneers.

The first steamer reached Terre Haute in 1822 and by 1834 as many as 800 steamers came here from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh.

Settlers in the 40's needed, as always, to communicate with each other, and they grew accustomed to seeing a boy speeding over the prairies or through the woodlands, the hoofs of his pony clattering a merry tattoo as he carried the pouch of daily mail.

The first newspaper arrived in 1823 and the dissemination of news forged another link in the unifying of the new country. Later the railroads eliminated the need of the pony express and again communication was quickened. The telegraph and telephone put in a later appearance but their arrival proved further that Terre Haute was growing up.

Gone are the barge and the canal, gone are the steamboat and the stagecoach, but their golden memories linger and awaken as we celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Northwest Territory.

Stream-lined trains whistle their way through the city while high powered automobiles arrive over two National Highways, the Cross Roads of the World. Motorists visit the river for a glimpse of the new Paul Dresser Drive on the banks of his beloved Wabash.

Not alone in material aspects but also in spiritual, Terre Haute appeals to all those who wish a desirable place in which to rear their families. Tall spires of churches of all denominations reach to the stars and point the way to man's oneness with God.

The Heritage of The Wabash—A Noble Inheritance.

Let us pledge our faith anew in the present Terre Haute and the opportunity it offers in the future. We believe in the wisdom of its people; we believe in their kindly understanding that inspires them to subordinate profit to service, the keynote of brotherhood. We believe it possible to achieve the Olympian heights visioned by the indomitable trail blazers of the Northwest Territory. With all our hearts, we say "Onward Terre Haute!"

Lo, The Poor Indian!

Trail Blazer of the Northwest Territory

*Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way.*

ALEXANDER POPE



THE poet, no doubt, was correct in his estimate of the Indian's scientific knowledge, yet what need had the red man for science. Vagrant as the summer breeze, he roamed at will over the Northwest Territory as he did other parts of the country. His life, simple in the extreme, required little beyond fish and game for food, pelts for his clothing and a tepee for shelter. Sufficient unto his needs were the forests and streams that lay all about him.

On the other hand, the Indian's untutored mind inspired the use of his imaginative powers; he saw God in the clouds and heard him in the wind. More than that, he imagined his own origin and in a legend of the Pottawatomie tribe told it beautifully:

"When Kitchemondeo made the world he filled it with creatures that looked like men, but who were perverse, ungrateful dogs, and never raised their eyes from the ground to thank him for anything. Seeing this, the Great Spirit plunged them, with the world itself into a great lake, and drowned them. He then withdrew it from the water, and made a single man, very handsome in every way. Since the young man was sad and lonesome, Kitchemondeo took pity on him, and sent him a sister to cheer him. After many years the young man had a dream that he related to his sister. 'Five young men will come to your lodge door this night to visit you,' he said. 'The Great Spirit forbids you to answer or even look up and smile at the first four, but when the fifth comes you may speak and laugh and show that you are pleased.' She acted accordingly. The first of the five strangers that called was Usama, or tobacco, and having been repulsed, fell down and died; the second, Wapoko or pumpkin, shared the same fate; the third Eshkossimin, or melon, and the fourth Kokees, or the bean, met the same fate. But when Tomin or Montamin, which is maize, presented himself she opened the skin-tapestry door of her lodge and laughed very heartily, and gave him a friendly reception. They were immediately married, and from this union the Indians sprang. Tomin forthwith buried the four unsuccessful suitors, and from their graves there grew tobacco, melons of all sorts and beans; and in this manner the Great Spirit provided that the race which he had made should have something to put into their akeek, or kettles, along with their meat."

If there has been any doubt in the reader's mind where tobacco, pumpkins, melons or beans originated, he can now rest content in the Indian's contribution.

The history of the Indian is rendered a bit difficult because of their various divisions into different bands, under separate names. The historical element in language points unmistakably to the fact that very many of the seemingly separate tribes once belonged to the original Algonquin race.

Names are the footprints of history. The hundreds of Indian names of lakes, rivers, and towns tell of the Aborigines of the country. In the names of our own river, we have illustrations of this fact. Wabash was spelled *Ouabache* by the French, the dipthong *ow* having the force

of *w*. The early French explorers and writers spelled the word as they caught the guttural pronunciation of the Indians. Sometimes Wabash appears as *Ouabache*, *Oubath* or *Wabache*.

That the Northwest Territory and the Wabash Valley especially should have been the early home of the ancient red man is not surprising. Its miles of dense forests, luxuriant prairies and numerous water courses each in turn abounding with various beasts, fowl and fish made it an ideal hunting ground. Here were herds of buffalo and deer; great flocks of wild turkeys, and waterfowl of every description. These were not hunted for sport but for food, clothing and coverings of their wigwams.

When the white man first explored the vast territory lying east of the Mississippi River, the Miamis were in possession of the land now occupied by the State of Indiana. They were a confederate nation, made up of the Twilight, or Miami proper, the Weas or Quiatenons, the Piankeshaws, and the Shockneys.

In the early Indian wars the Miamis were the enemies of the English and the friends of the French. Afterward, in the trouble between the King and the Colonies, they were generally the allies of the English and the foes of the States. They looked upon the approach of the white man with the deepest distrust, fearing degradation, destruction, and ultimate extinction. They loved their native forests, worshiped freedom, and hated all restraint. It is said that the Miamis were early and earnestly impressed with a fearful foreboding of ultimate ruin, and therefore seized upon every opportunity to terrify, destroy and drive back the invading enemy.

The rearing of Indian children is not to be lightly regarded if health is considered man's greatest blessing. Both the male and the female children were nurtured in such a manner as best calculated to enable them to endure the greatest hardships. They were compelled to bathe their bodies in cold water every day, and fast for a certain length of time, the duration to be determined by the age. The person who was fasting had his face blackened and was not permitted to wash it until the time of fasting ended. The male quit the practice at eighteen; his education was then said to be complete and he was old enough to be a man.

The Indian home scarcely deserved that name any more than did the animals of the forest. In the spring they built their dark huts in a valley near some river where usually the squaws and children planted small fields of corn, beans, pumpkins and sometimes melons, and tobacco.

When the weather was dry and cool the Indian hut was not an unpleasant place to live, but the rain soaked through the grass or bark roofs and made everything damp and clammy. The smoke made their eyes sore and the dampness brought disease and death especially to the papooses.

When an Indian lost one of his relations he believed, if his place was not filled by adoption, more of his friends would die. If the deceased was a male, one of the most intimate male friends of the departed was chosen to fill the vacancy; if a female, one of her most intimate friends.

After everything was in readiness, the person or persons to be adopted were sent for and the ceremony begun.

They commenced by each dancing the war dance and singing the war song in rotation. The warriors went through all the manuevers that are customary when engaged with the enemy. All the while a constant yelling was kept up by the assembly. In this way the dance was continued until each warrior of the village was called upon to relate his war exploits. The assembly was then dismissed by the speaker for the friend of the deceased, who tells them the hearts of the relations of the dead are glad. After the dance was over, they were invited by their new relations to a private place, where they received everything that belonged to the deceased. They were then told they were members of the family and must consider themselves as such.

The custom of adoption, like many other customs, was practiced in the Indiana villages of the Wabash Valley. Prominent among these villages of the Wabash was Chipkawkey, which was situated where the City of Vincennes now stands.

Ouiatenon, pronounced Keatenon, was another Indiana village located on the Wabash, between Attica and Lafayette. It was the largest of the Wea villages and was in the center of the Beaver country. A trading post was established here as early as 1720, but like other Indiana villages, doubtless it was visited by French fur traders years before.

Another Wea village of special interest to Terre Haute was the one that stood on the high bank of the Wabash, where the water works now stands. The locality is the same as that of the old Indian Orchard of our village days. The old Indian name of this Wea village was Ouitateno, pronounced Weauteno and is said to have meant Rising Sun. The name was not only beautiful, but most appropriate, in that from this elevated site, an unobscured view of the sun could be had as it rose over the eastern bluff and looked down upon the wide stretch of intervening prairie. What the ancient history of this village may have been is buried in obscurity, but it requires no great stretch of the imagination to picture these Indians hunting in our woods, chasing the buffalo on the prairie, and fishing in our river. Doubtless their trails and well worn pony paths, extended over the same grounds our present, well-illuminated streets extend.

The term "Indian Summer" might be explained at this point in the story. The expression "Indian Summer" like many others has continued in general use notwithstanding its original connotation has been forgotten. A backwoodsman seldom hears the phrase without experiencing a chill of horror because it brings to mind the painful recollection of its original application.

During the long continued Indian wars of the western country, they enjoyed no peace except the winter season, when owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements. The onset of winter was therefore hailed as a jubilee by the early inhabitants of the country who throughout the spring, and the early part of the fall, had been cooped up in their little uncomfortable forts and subjected to all the distresses of the Indian war. At the approach of winter, therefore, all the farmers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to their cabins on their farms, with the joyful feeling of a tenant of a prison on recovering his release from confinement. All was bustle and hilarity, in preparing for winter, by gathering in the corn, digging potatoes, fattening hogs and repairing the cabins. To our forefathers, the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring.

It, however, sometimes happened that after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm, the smoky time commenced and lasted a number of days. This was Indian Summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity to visit the settlements with their destructive warfare. The melting of the snow saddened every countenance and the general warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. Today Indian Summer is welcomed as a few days' respite from the severe cold of the winter. The only Indians to be feared are dead ones and their ghosts go wandering along the Wabash but their tomahawks are no longer deadly.

When Indiana became a state in 1816 two-thirds of its soil was the hunting ground of the Indians. Indian hunters roamed over the whole state and it was not uncommon to have them stop at the pioneer cabins and call for bread, salt, fire or lodging. They were friendly, but silent and sullen, unless drinking. Until the war of 1812 many people in the East hoped to make the Indians citizens, permit them to remain in the state and cultivate their land. By 1816 this hope had been given up and the policy of removal beyond the Mississippi suggested by President Monroe, adopted.



By the treaty of 1817 the Delawares agreed to go west, leaving in 1820. The Kickapoos went the same year. Most of the Miamis followed in small bands between 1820 and 1830, leaving only the Potawatomies. Their home was on the beautiful small lakes in north central Indiana south of the St. Joseph river.

By 1830 the settlers had reached this country from South Bend, Fort Wayne and Logansport. Most of the Indians were in Marshall County. Congress in 1832 set aside \$20,000 for the purchase of the Indian lands in Indiana. The sale was not made till 1836. Their denial of having signed the treaty to go on August 5, 1838 necessitated the arrival of Col. John Tipton with 200 militia, who loaded their plunder in army wagons, lined up the Indian men, women and children for Kansas. Thus ended the chapter of Indian history for our state.

The Indian, then, who lived largely by hunting the buffalo, followed backward and forward along the same trails, blazing the way for the white man, the pioneers who were to settle the Northwest Territory, the ultimate states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. Lo, the poor Indian was the trail blazer of roads that were to cross and recon America from coast to coast.

William Henry Harrison

Mrs. MARIE LATTA, Garfield High School

THE story of the Northwest Territory could not be written without an account of the life and services of William Henry Harrison, who although born a Virginian, so early identified himself with the Northwest and its problems that he is considered a frontiersman, and his work is one of the finest parts of our historical heritage.

He was born in Tidewater, Virginia, on a plantation in 1773, the son of Benjamin Harrison, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a governor of Virginia, and a personal friend of General Washington. Young Harrison had a fine background. The profession of medicine was selected for him and he entered Hampden-Sidney College to prepare for his life work.

In 1791 he entered the army as an ensign and became a lieutenant the following year. He saw considerable service under General Wayne, who was successful in routing the Indians from the Ohio Territory and paving the way for rapid development of that part of the Northwest Territory for statehood. In May 1797, Harrison became a captain but resigned the following year and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory by Gov. Arthur St. Clair. This post was held until 1799, when he again resigned to become a territorial delegate to Congress. This last move was evidently the result of his interest in the land problems of the settlers in the territory.

Harrison, recognizing the defects of the sale of public lands set about to rectify the matter. On December 2, 1799, he took the oath of office as delegate and three weeks later introduced a resolution "that a committee be appointed to inquire what alterations are necessary in the law authorizing the sale of the lands of the Ohio." The chairmanship of the committee was given to him. Three months later a new land law was reported back by the committee showing strongly a frontiersman's conception of how land should be sold. As a result of Harrison's labor, lands were to be sold, in half sections at local land offices in the west. This new plan allowed many more settlers who were short on cash, but enterprising in spirit to become land owners, and the statistics of the period show the wisdom of the scheme. Ohio qualified for statehood in 1803, while Indiana's population rose to 25,000 by 1810.

We next see Wm. Henry Harrison not as a legislator but as a Governor of Indiana territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, a post assumed in 1800. The Northwest Territory now consisted of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and for a time subsequent to 1803, the year of the Louisiana Purchase, his jurisdiction also extended over part of the lands acquired from France. The period of his executive work extended from 1800 to 1812, and it was during this time that he made his place in the annals of the Northwest.

It is interesting to note that when the Indians were so steadily and surely losing their hold in the territory Gov. Harrison displayed a fairness of attitude, free from hatred or malice, not always evident in the relations of the whites with the Indians. One illustration of this fact is found in a message to the legislature in Indiana in 1806. Referring to the growing hostility of the Indians against the encroachment of the whites he said: "The Indians will never have recourse to arms—I speak of those in our im-



mediate neighborhood—unless driven to it by a series of injustices and oppressions. Of this they have already begun to complain, and I am sorry to say that their complaints are far from groundless. The laws of the territory provide the same punishment for offenses committed against Indians as against white men. Experience however shows that there is a wide difference in the execution of those laws. The Indians always suffer and the white men never."

All the records show that Governor Harrison stood for justice on both sides. The Indian had his rights as well as the white man. At the Council of Vincennes in 1810 when Tecumseh became enraged at Harrison because the latter insisted on abiding by the treaty with the Miami, the Indian chief and his followers sprang to their feet to attack the governor. Fearlessly the Governor told Tecumseh he was a bad man and that he would hold no further communication with him. Here the council terminated, to be resumed next day.

In Sept. 1811, Gov. Harrison moved his troops up the Wabash and selected the site of Ft. Harrison which was built immediately. Proceeding up the Wabash Harrison met the hostile Indians under the leadership of Tecumseh on November 7th at the present site of Lafayette. The battle ended with the defeat and flight of the remaining warriors into Canada, where they joined the English forces in the war of 1812. The victory over Tecumseh cleared the title to over three million acres, land in the state of Indiana and made Harrison a hero indeed.

In 1812 Harrison became a Major General in the regular army and soon afterwards was appointed to chief command in the Northwest. His exploits placed him next to Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, in the hearts of the American people. To him is given the credit for the breaking up of the British and Indian troubles in the Northwest Territory.

From 1816 to 1819 he served in the State Senate. In 1825, he was elected to Congress as a Senator, a position held for four years, when he was appointed as minister to Colombia. After holding this post one year he retired to the life of a private citizen.

During the Van Buren administration a panic set in and the voting public became dissatisfied. Harrison's fine record as a governor and warrior made him a most acceptable candidate. He was elected President in 1840.

The campaign became a log cabin campaign and log cabins were built as places of meeting. Harrison himself made a series of speeches on stumps. Here was a brave soldier who had served well on the battlefield; here was one like themselves who had endured the toils of pioneer life; here was their chance to show him their love and appreciation, so when the electoral votes were counted, Harrison led with 240 against Van Buren's 60.

General Harrison had his reward but his time was short. Although apparently in good health when inaugurated, the strain of an active life and the additional burden imposed upon him proved too much. He became ill shortly afterwards and died April 4, 1841. His last words are a mandate to American people, "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out."



Builder of Historic Old Fort Harrison



William Henry Harrison

Ninth President of The United States in 1841

1773



1841

Zachary Taylor

Mrs. JEWEL FERGUSON, Garfield High School

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the Whig general who became the twelfth President of the United States, spent many of his formative and active years in the Northwest Territory. During these years he gained a reputation as a hero of the Indian campaigns.

Zachary Taylor was born in Virginia, on November 24, 1784 the son of Colonel Richard Taylor, who was on intimate terms with General Washington, and Mary Strother, a beautiful young lady of twenty-three. The family moved west in 1785 to Kentucky and here they began extensive farming along with many other Revolutionary soldiers who had received grants of land from Virginia.

Zachary's father decided that the boy should be a farmer, but destiny seemed to order life differently. But whatever parental plans included, nothing received more careful attention than the education of his children, and for that purpose Elisha Ayres, a young New England school teacher, was installed in a school house nearby, so that the children of Colonel Taylor as well as those of his neighbors for several miles around might be properly instructed. Zachary was said to have been "quick in learning and still patient in study."

There were other means of education for the boy—his mother's force of character and strong influence, say his biographers, exerted a guidance all but controlling.

Again the neighbors must not be overlooked; in many instances they had been the father's companions in arms during the revolution. They gathered around the hospitable Taylor hearthstone, entertained themselves and instructed the children with rehearsals of their hardships, adventures and triumphs; the almost daily encounter of some settler with the Indians; the killing of the uncle, Hancock Taylor, by an Indian in British uniform—all left their imprint on the minds of the youthful listeners, ideals not necessarily at variance with the paternal plans, but more in harmony with the ambitions and environments of the one who was to become the real responsible person, not only for his, but the Nation's destinies.

While Zachary was still a young man, the United States became involved in disputes between Great Britain and France over the rights of neutral commerce. By 1803 these disputes had become so pointed that war between Great Britain and the United States seemed imminent. Congress then issued an order to increase the size of the army, and Zachary Taylor was appointed first lieutenant of an infantry division. His rank was later raised to that of captaincy.

When war was declared against Great Britain in June, 1812, the Indians allied with the British, began their long and devastating raids. One of the most important points of attack was Vincennes on the Wabash. Captain Taylor, with his company of fifty men was ordered to Fort Harrison, a small stockade on the river above the location of the present city of Terre Haute, to guard the fort and protect the district to the south. The Indians raided the fort many times but were beaten back so effectively that for months afterward almost no Indians were found in this section of the Wabash. Captain Zachary Taylor tells graphically of the encounter at Fort Harrison in his re-



port to his excellency, Governor Harrison:

"Although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire directed against them, the men used such exertions that they kept it under and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head. The Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the barracks. I had but one other man killed, and he lost his life by being too anxious. He got into one of the galleries in the bastion and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. . . . After keeping up a constant fire (which we began to return with some effect after daylight) until about six o'clock the next morning, they removed out of the reach of our guns. . . . We lost the whole of our provisions but must make out to live on green corn until we can get a supply." Taylor was recognized by Congress for his outstanding services in the Wabash River Valley and received the rank of major.

Then came the Black Hawk war. One campaign after another in this war was led by Taylor when he was in command at Fort Snelling, then the border post of the Northwest, and later at Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin. It was Zachary Taylor himself who received the surrender of Black Hawk.

In 1816 Taylor was called from his home in the Northwest Territory to fight the Seminole Indians in Florida, and later in 1845 he was to become a military hero fighting in the Mexican War.

Young Zachary Taylor later to become famous as "Old Zach", hero and President, fought off invading Indian hosts sent on a raid by the British, and so accustomed himself to the smoke and dangers of battle.

Another nickname, "Old Rough and Ready", which he had won in the campaigns of the Northwest was retained throughout his other campaigns and his popularity was seized upon by the Whigs to help preserve the party in their presidential campaign of 1848. Zachary Taylor was a popular hero and elected President by the Whigs in 1848. General Taylor's hope of retirement to the quiet and peaceful walks of a farmer's life was rudely shocked by his election. He was President but sixteen months, though in that brief period he is said to have fully comprehended the nation's perils and by his sturdiness, sagacity and devotion to the Union, postponed the Civil War for ten years. He was candid and straight-forward in his methods. His state papers show models of pure forcible English and undoubtedly honesty of purpose.

General Taylor's successes were due to his simplicity of character, his moral courage, his exalted patriotism, moderation in the exercise of power, justice, magnanimity, benevolence, and his wisdom.

It is interesting and of historical significance to know that he was the father-in-law of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

He died July 9, 1850, in the full consciousness of "having always done his duty." Thus, "Old Rough and Ready" proved himself a statesman of high order. His remains are buried on the Old Taylor farm, now within the City of Louisville, Kentucky.



Defender of Historic Old Fort Harrison



Zachary Taylor

Twelfth President of The United States in 1848

1784



1850

Historic Site of Old Fort Harrison

Located On The Grounds of The Elks Country Club



Memorial Marker

Erected in 1912 by Public Spirited Citizens

To Commemorate

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Battle of Fort Harrison

This Memorial is on the Historic site of Old Fort Harrison, which was a vital factor in shaping the destiny of Indiana and the Old Northwest Territory.

Fort Harrison was built in the fall of 1811, by General William Henry Harrison, who at that time was Governor of the Northwest Territory, for whom it was named. He later became President of the United States. It was also commanded and gloriously defended during the Battle of Fort Harrison by Captain Zachary Taylor, who also became President of our country.

In 1938 the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Anniversary of The Battle of Fort Harrison was commemorated in conjunction with the One Hundred and Fifteenth Anniversary of The Ordinance of 1777.

Historic Old Fort Harrison

CHARLES ROLL

Associate Professor of History, Indiana State Teachers College



MUCH of the early history of Indiana Territory and of the Wabash Valley may be woven around that of Fort Harrison. The names of two Presidents of the United States are closely linked with the story of the old fort.

At the time of the creation of Indiana Territory in 1800, the Indian title had been extinguished to but a few small tracts within its boundaries. One of the most important tasks that confronted the young territorial governor, William Henry Harrison, was to secure more land and provide room for the tide of white settlers soon to appear. In this work Harrison was very successful. Between the years 1800 and 1809, he had acquired by Indian treaties about one third of the present State of Indiana—the south third. Naturally, this rapid diminishing of the area of this hunting ground greatly alarmed the Indian.

In June, 1808, two brothers known as the Prophet and Tecumseh came to Indiana Territory and established a village on the upper Wabash, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe River. The new village came to be known as Prophet's Town. This place became a center of Indian intrigue. The views of Tecumseh on Harrison's purchases and on the ownership of land are well stated in the following quotation:

"The great spirit said he gave this great island to his red children. He placed the whites on the other side of the big water, they were not contented with their own, but came to take ours from us. They have driven us from the sea to the lakes, we can go no farther. They have taken upon themselves to say this tract belongs to the Miamis, this to the Delawares, and so on, but the Great Spirit intended it as the common property of all the tribes, nor can it be sold without the consent of all. Our father tells us that we have no business on the Wabash, the land belongs to other Tribes, but the great spirit ordered us to come here and we shall stay."

These views of the common ownership of the land were reiterated by Tecumseh at the famous interview at Vincennes in August, 1810, in addresses which revealed the Indian leader as an orator of no mean ability. He requested Harrison to repudiate the treaty of Fort Wayne of the preceding year and restore the land to the Indians, threatening to have the chiefs put to death that sold the land, were the request refused. Harrison explained in his reply that the United States had always tried to deal justly with the Indians, but the land could not be returned to them.

In August, 1811, Tecumseh appeared at Vincennes with one hundred seventy or one hundred eighty men for another conference with Governor Harrison. Like that of the previous year it was without results. Tecumseh explained that he was going on a journey southward with no other intention than to prevail on all the tribes to unite in

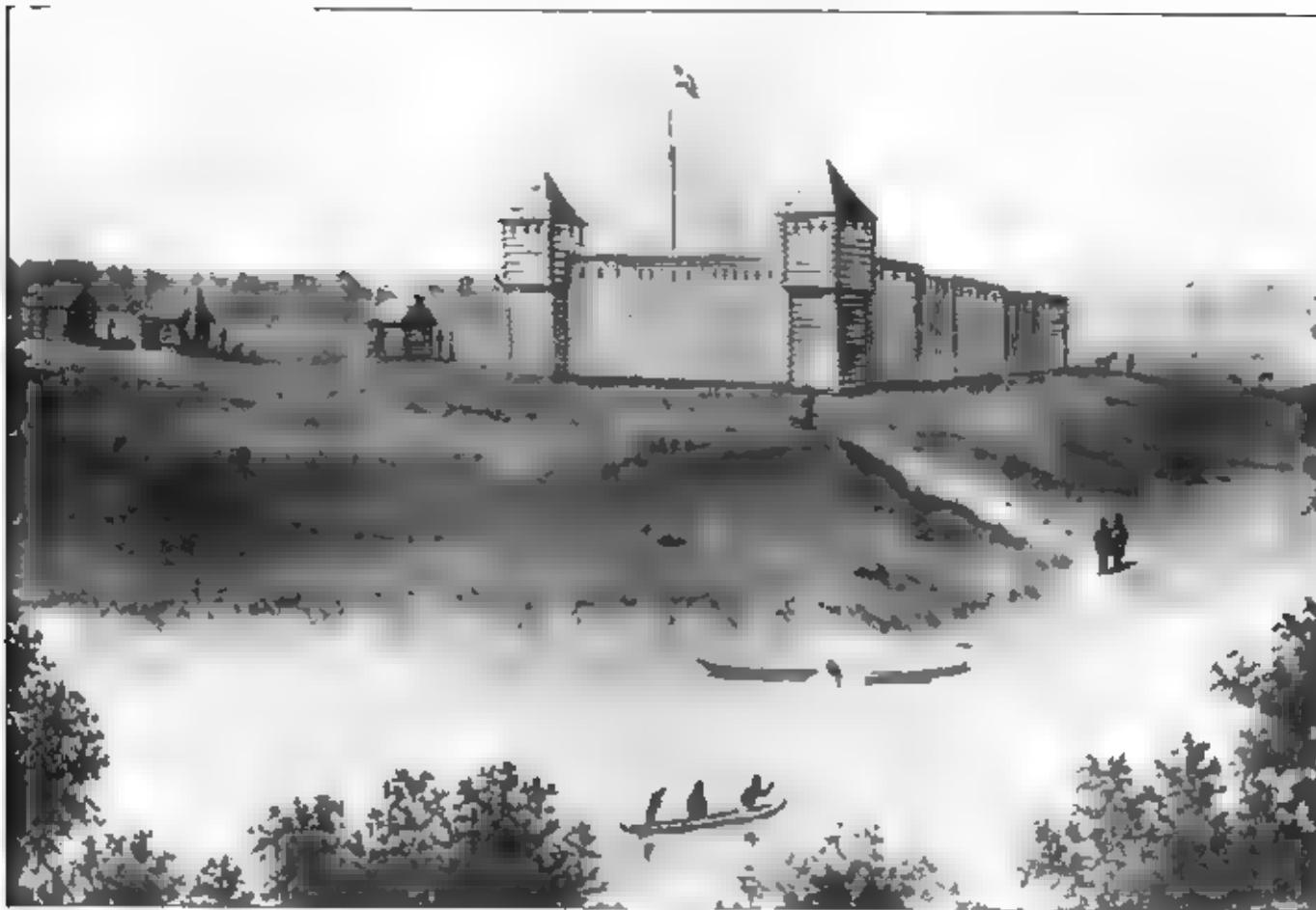
bonds of peace. Upon his return in the spring he would go and see the President and settle everything with him. Harrison, firmly convinced that the object of his southern missions was to excite the Indians of that region against the United States, suggested to the Secretary of War that his absence afforded a most favorable opportunity for breaking up his confederacy. Men would not be wanting for any military enterprise the President should think proper to authorize.

On August 22, the permission, so long sought, was given to Harrison, followed on September 18, by more specific instructions. If possible, the Prophet's followers were to be dispersed peacefully. In case the Indians resisted they were to be attacked. To Harrison this meant an opportunity to win military glory, to the settlers it meant a chance to strike back, to inflict punishment for the acts of violence of the past year, and perhaps put an end to the depredations.

A little over one month was consumed in active preparations for the expedition into the Indian country. Harrison visited Louisville and asked the permission of Governor Scott to call for volunteers in Kentucky which was granted. An army numbering between nine hundred and one thousand men was collected. There was one regiment of regulars of about 350 men. The remaining forces consisted of militia of Indiana Territory and Kentucky volunteers, notable among whom were Major General Samuel Wells, Colonel Abraham Owen, Colonel Frederick Geiger and Joseph Hamilton Davies, a brilliant Kentucky lawyer who enlisted as a private. About two hundred seventy were mounted. The mounted troops included a troop of light dragoons in command of Captain Benjamin Parke, a detachment of Kentucky dragoons placed under Joseph H. Davies, who was commissioned major, and the famous company of mounted riflemen from Harrison County, known as Yellow Jackets, with Captain Spier Spencer at their head. Harrison thought well of his little army "The troops which I command," he wrote, "are a fine body of men and the proportion of Regulars, Irregulars, Infantry, and Dragoons such as I could wish it."

The advance northward from Vincennes through the wilderness began on the morning of September 26. The commander-in-chief exercised as much care to prevent a surprise attack as did his old commander, General Wayne, in the campaign seventeen years earlier. The troops arrived at a point on the Wabash sixty-five miles from Vincennes and a short distance above the present site of Terre Haute, on the second of October. They were now within the heart of the purchase of 1809, which had been so strenuously opposed by Tecumseh. Here on beautiful high ground on the east bank of the river, Harrison determined to erect the fort he had been advocating for a year and a half. The stockade with a block house at three of the angles was completed on the 27th of October and christened Fort Harrison by Davies, a great admirer of the commander. It was described by the latter as "a very handsome and strong work."

On October 29, the march was resumed up the east side of the Wabash to the present site of Montezuma where the river was forded. Two or three miles below the mouth of the Big Vermilion a small block-house was erected to protect the provisions which Harrison decided could not



Historic Old Fort Harrison

be sent further by boats without risk. Crossing the Vermilion into the Indian country, an act which meant war the army was conducted thenceforth through the open prairies some distance to the westward of the Wabash. Wagons drawn by oxen were employed to carry forward the supplies which accompanied the army.

On the afternoon of November 6, the army approached within a mile or two of Prophet's Town. An Indian delegation sent out to hold a parley with Harrison "assured the General that they desired peace, and solemnly promised to meet him next day in council, to settle the terms of peace and friendship between them and the United States. A place was then selected, by two of the Governor's aids, for a camp about one mile northwest of the Indian village. The camp site was reached about sunset. Harrison says of the location in his report, "It was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear through which *** ran a small stream clothed with willows and brush wood." The army was arranged for the night in a hollow square. "The order to encampment was the order of battle," says Harrison. Pickets were stationed around the camp in all directions. It was a cold, damp night. Large fires were built along the lines of the camp.

About four o'clock the next morning the crack of a

rifle was heard followed by another and then "by an awful Indian yell all around the encampment." The Indians had begun the attack. At the first rush the ranks of the army were broken, but they were soon closed up. In his report Harrison states that his object was "to keep the lines entire and to prevent the enemy from breaking into camp until daylight should enable me to make a general and effectual charge." One of the participants has said, "The clear calm voice of General Harrison was heard in words of heroism on every part of the encampment during the action." The Indians made a number of fierce charges. When daylight came they were driven off. It was a victory for Harrison but a dearly bought one. Thirty-seven men were killed, twenty-five others died of their wounds, and one hundred twenty-six others were wounded. Among those slain were Major Joseph Daviss, Colonel Abraham Owens, Captain Spier Spencer, Captain Jacob Warrick and Thomas Randolph. Such was the battle of Tippecanoe.

The troops rested the remainder of the day of the engagement. Prophet's Town was destroyed on the eighth. On the following day the army started on its return march, reaching Vincennes once more on the 18th of November.

Convinced that the hand of the English was back of the activity of the Prophet and Tecumseh and the hostile attitude of the Indians, the West was strongly in favor of a war against England as the only means of putting an

end to the trouble. The conquest of Canada was thought to be within the range of accomplishment. At a banquet in Vincennes as early as 1808 the following toast was proposed, "Peace with Great Britain if she will have peace—if not Huzzas for Canada." The belief that the conquest of Canada was necessary to the security of the frontier was widespread in the West. The *Vincennes Western Star* for January 25, 1812, contained a lengthy article on the subject of the population, resources, and military strength of Canada. In case of war with Great Britain, the writer declared that it would be the duty of the government of the United States to lose no time in reducing the whole country above Quebec. For the service about twenty thousand men would be proper, two-thirds of whom might be volunteers and one-third regulars. This force, the writer concluded, would probably reduce the country with little bloodshed. A series of articles appeared in April and May in the columns of the same paper for the purpose of proving that the British were the authors of the present difficulties with the Indians.

Meanwhile, in November, 1811, the Twelfth Congress assembled. It was dominated by a group of young men from the West and South, all eager for war. The leader of the group of "War Hawks," as they were termed, was Henry Clay of Kentucky, who became Speaker. Influenced by these men the reluctant Madison sent a war message to Congress on June 1, 1812. Among other causes for war, the President did not overlook the renewal of the warfare on the western frontier. "It is difficult," he declared, "To account for the activity and combinations which have for some time been developing themselves among the tribes in constant intercourse with the British traders and garrisons without connecting their hostility with that influence." Congress responded on June 18, by adopting a resolution declaring war. In the House of Representatives the three western states then in the Union, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio, voted solidly for war. A few months later, Henry Clay delivered a stirring speech before the House, urging a more vigorous prosecution of the war. He wanted the United States to be able to negotiate the terms of peace at Quebec or at Halifax.

The war, however, was to have a bad beginning in the Northwest. About the middle of August, 1812, Detroit was surrendered to the British by General Hull. The frontier was now left more exposed than ever to Indian attacks.

On the afternoon of September 3, a small band of Indians, probably Shawnee, perpetrated a massacre at the Pigeon Roost settlement in southern Indiana within the limits of what is now Scott County. This settlement, so named because the region had been a rendezvous for passenger or wild pigeons, consisted of not more than thirty-five persons. The families were related and had built their houses near each other. During the three years they had lived there, no trouble had been experienced with the Indians. Consequently, they had neglected to build any block house or other means of defense. The sudden attack resulted in the loss of twenty-two lives, mostly women and children.

On the night of September 4, Fort Harrison was attacked. A number of squatters lived in the vicinity of the fort. On the evening of the third two young men who were making hay were killed by the Indians. Late in the evening of the following day, between thirty and forty Indians arrived from Prophet's Town. The garrison was

in command of Captain Zachary Taylor. The young commander was just recovering from a severe attack of the fever. A majority of his men were ill.¹ About 11 o'clock in the night the firing by one of the sentinels gave the alarm of the attack. The men were ordered to their posts immediately. The Indians had set fire to one of the block houses. The fire ascended to the roof and endangered the adjoining barracks which helped to form the fortifications.

"Most of the men," says Taylor in his report, "gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed and, sir, what from the raging of the fire, the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians, the cries of nine women and children (a part of the citizens' wives who had taken shelter in the fort), and the desponding of so many men, which was worse than all, I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant and indeed there were not more than ten or fifteen men able to do a great deal."

Fortunately, Taylor's presence of mind did not forsake him. He ordered buckets of water brought from the well. A portion of the roof that joined the block-house was thrown off. The fire was finally extinguished and a temporary breastwork raised to fill in the breach. There is an interesting story of the part played by a woman, Julia Lambert, in the defense of the fort. The water in the well, the sole source of supply, which was being drawn up by a bucket, was about to fail. Julia Lambert then asked to be lowered into the well. She filled the buckets by means of a gourd and thus helped to save the day. The Indians all the while poured in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows. About six o'clock on the next morning, September 5, the Indians withdrew. Before leaving, the horses and hogs belonging to the nearby settlers were driven up and shot. The cattle and oxen were driven off. Only one man was killed and two wounded in the fort during the attack. After waiting a few days, Taylor despatched two men by water to Vincennes for provisions and reinforcements. They found the river so well guarded that they were obliged to return. Two other men were then sent out with orders to go by land, depending entirely on the woods in the daytime.

As soon as the news reached the territorial capital, Colonel William Russell of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry, marched to the relief of Fort Harrison with 1,200 men, reaching that place without meeting any opposition, on September 16. The fort was not molested thereafter. "The brave defense made by Captain Zachary Taylor at Fort Harrison is one bright ray amid the gloom of incompetency which has been shown in so many places," wrote John Gibson, acting governor of Indiana Territory.

The following year Detroit was recovered by General Harrison. Canada was invaded and the combined forces of British and Indians were defeated in the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was slain in this battle. The War of 1812 closed with the signing of the treaty of Ghent in December 1814, and Jackson's victory at New Orleans in January 1815. The days of the Indian were numbered in Indiana and the Northwest. He had fought to maintain the Wabash frontier and lost. Fort Harrison played an important part in winning the victory for the white settlers and for civilization. Had the red man won and had Fort Harrison failed in the purpose for which it was established, it is unlikely that the beautiful city of Terre Haute would have been founded on the Terre Haute Prairie in 1816—the year of the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State.

Terre Haute Remembers Way Back When - - -

INTERESTING, indeed, is the history of the city of Terre Haute. From its early beginnings on the lone prairie, it has forged ahead steadily, until now, after one hundred and twenty-two years, it is one of the most thriving cities of the Middlewest. Beaten by storm and tide of recent depression years, it has weathered the gale far better than many other cities of similar size.

Terre Haute was laid out and platted in the fall of 1816 by the Terre Haute Land Company, composed of Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett of Louisville, Kentucky; Abraham Markle of Harrison; Hyacinth LaSalle of Vincennes and Jonathan Lindley of Orange County, Indiana. The company held patents from the United States to thirteen tracts of land on the Wabash river in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. All titles to lots in this purchase were derived from these men as original proprietors.

The word "Terre Haute" derived from the French "terre" land, and "haute" high, signifies high land. This name was bestowed by early explorers not so much on account of its elevation as from the fact that this is the only high ground approaching the river for several miles. Beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash River in Vigo County, it spreads out on a high level plateau about fifty feet above the river surface.

In the original Terre Haute a belt of heavy timber and a tangled growth of underbrush and vines extended along the river bank reaching eastward as far as Sixth Street where it met the prairie, which in turn extended to the bluff. Some of the oldest citizens tell of their parents shooting squirrel and other game in the woods where Sixth Street now extends.

As in other parts of the new country, there were many trials and dangers incident to the early settlement of this section. The few people lived in log cabins without any adornment, even in many cases without the common necessities of life.

Usually the huge fireplace extending along one side of the room was the center of interest in the home. There the simple fare of cornbread and venison were cooked. Around the ruddy blaze at night gathered the family and perchance some wayfarer seeking lodgings against the chill of autumn. This one room answered for parlor, kitchen, dining room and bedroom. The furniture consisted of a few splint bottomed chairs of the simplest kind, fashioned from such tools as ax, auger, and heavy pocket or hunting knife. Bedsteads and table of some kind and a scanty supply of cooking utensils, among which the skillet and Dutch oven were indispensable, completed the meager household furnishings.

The puncheon floors were uncarpeted and the walls were festooned with bunches of herbs, ears of corn, "traced up" and the rifle and powder horn. Often the only glass in the windows (of which there were sometimes two) was oiled or greased paper, while the entire library consisted of Bible and Almanac. A tallow dip furnished the only artificial light.

In 1817 the new town of Terre Haute presented a truly pioneer appearance. There were only a few log cabins scattered along the river and these of the rudest description. After Indiana's admission into the union, January 21, 1816, new life was infused into the pioneers of Terre Haute, and the settlement began at once to improve.

In January, 1818, Vigo County was organized and as an inducement to locate the county seat at Terre Haute, the proprietors deeded to the county some 20 lots besides the public square and paid into the county treasury \$4000.

This intelligent move by the early proprietors suggests the character of the men who founded the town. The immediate result of this foresightedness was the real impetus toward that prosperity which has since continued at an ever increasing rate.

The original site of Terre Haute extended from the river east to the west side of Fifth Street, and from the north side of Oak on the south to the south side of Eagle Street on the north. Lots were numbered from 1 to 300. Third Street now was Market Street then and Wabash now was Wabash then. All east and west streets were sixty-five feet wide except Wabash, which then was 8½ feet wide. The streets north and south were made of the same width as Wabash except Market which was 99 feet wide. What was called the "county road" was identified with the present Eighth Street.

The first female whose child born in Terre Haute was Mary McFadden and she married Napoleon B. Markle who was born at Otter Creek Mills June 1, 1814. His father, Abraham Markle, built the first mills in the county at Otter Creek.

The first school house was built on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section L, township 12, range 9, in 1819. C. B. Canfield was the teacher. These early school houses were painfully bare, usually equipped with one split bottomed chair for the teacher and a rude bench for the children. Crude as were these primitive school cabins they nevertheless formed a substantial, permanent basis for what has come to be a model rural school system, one of the best, if not the best, in the central west.

In these growing years, postage rates were charged according to distance, letters limited to half an ounce and to one or two sheets of paper. Long distance rate was twenty-five cents and one could prepay the postage or not as he chose.

The method of clothing during the adolescence of Terre Haute was similar to that in other pioneering communities. Truly it was homemade. Wool from sheep's backs was washed, picked, carded, spun, and woven into cloth. Flax was also used.

Regarding the lighting facilities of Terre Haute then, it is interesting to note that moulded tallow candles were used, and when they were not available, an iron lamp or a saucer holding grease and a twisted rag in it for the wick provided illumination. The first lanterns were of tin, perforated with small holes, door on one side and a small tin tube inside for candle. The four sides were of glass held together at corners by strips of tin. Then came lard oil and glass flue and lastly came the kerosene, which by comparison, furnished a brilliant light for all purposes.

Those who had no coffee mills would put coffee in a rag and pound it on a flat-iron, and if out of coffee, they would brown corn bread crusts on live coals, or as a substitute brown wheat if they had it.

The first mayor of the town of Terre Haute was Elijah Tillotson who was elected in May, 1838. His last resting place is marked by a monument in the south central part of Woodlawn cemetery.

In April, 1853, Terre Haute was incorporated as a city under the laws of the state enacted in 1852. The first election was held May 30, 1853, and William H. Edwards was chosen the first mayor of the city.

With the same determination as the men and women who founded the city, Terre Haute today carries on, and invites to her borders all those who wish a splendid location to build a home and to rear and educate a family.

The Colorful Progress of Vigo County

ELIZABETH M. DENENIE

IN 1790 the region now known as Indiana and Michigan was organized into a county and named in honor of General Knox. In 1817 the Northern part of Knox County was organized into Sullivan County, and in 1818 a portion of that county was established and named in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo.

The lands of Vigo County were surveyed by Deputy Surveyors, William Harris and Arthur Henne in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816. Public sale was made September 13 and 14 in 1816 at the Vincennes land office.

The first hour of the arrival of the white man marked the beginning of the change wrought in the short centuries in this beautiful panorama that lay spread out over the face of Vigo County and the surrounding country. Slowly has the change in the whole face of the county come but it is complete.

The utilitarian hand of civilized man struck ruthlessly at all these natural beauties. The dark old woods have been hewn away, the graceful canoes and the great smoking steamers are no more, the soft velvet sheen of the prairies disappeared before the mold-board of the plow. Fields and fences, orchards and shade trees, houses and barns, bridges and railroads, mills and noisy factories, the tread of feet of busy men and women—all these changes spell the evolution of the present Vigo County.

The Old Indian orchard, a beautiful and noted spot when first seen by English explorers, was well known to the early settlers of Vigo County, and especially Terre Haute. In its memory, as it has long since passed away, as it once appeared, the poetic romancer has woven a thrilling legend of a captive white girl and a Shawnee Indian. The spot is just south of Pennsylvania tract where it strikes the river. It was used in the early days as a common burying ground. This was one of the most beautiful spots along the winding banks of the Wabash. The white man found here a few stunted, gnarled apple trees that gave the spot its name. In this setting the wild poetic mind of the natives readily invented the groundwork of the romance that tells of the Indian "Nemo" and the white Indian girl "Lena" who met and loved each other dearly. When the savages gave up their captives, the poor girl who had been captured and adopted by a warrior, whose home was at the "Old Indian Orchard" was taken back to her family in Pennsylvania. However, when told that her white parents and family slept in the nearby graveyard, she thought of her Indian lover and her home on the Wabash. Her faithful Indian lover followed and found her. They stole away from civilization, married in the woods, came back to her old home, presented by her Indian father, and lived happily until her husband was killed by the Miami. Lena then killed herself and fell upon her husband's body. The best part of the legend is that when they stole away from the white people in Pennsylvania, she had put some apple seed in her pocket and planted them here.

Another theory in reference to apple trees in that latter part of the 18th century is that of a noted character who made regular trips into the wilderness, he was known as Johnny Appleseed from his habit of aimlessly traveling over the countryside and planting apple seed here and there along the way. Johnny Appleseed deserves his place in history—

an eccentric whose gentle nature inspired him to plant apple seed and whose mission was that of a ministering angel to the wigwams and the cabins of the northwest—and so from legend to history.

When on January 21, 1818, the legislature approved the Act for the formation of a new county off Sullivan County, the name Vigo was given in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo, Spanish hunter and trapper with a station at Kaskaskia. He had credit in New Orleans, prospered as a trader, and encountered his great opportunity to serve. It came in the person of a force of men from Virginia—American backwoodsmen seeking battle with the British.

On January 29, 1779 George Rogers Clark, with his troops lacking clothing, and with his powder supply low, met Vigo, the modest little Spaniard who furnished him hides for moccasins, cloth for raiment, powder and lead. And thereby hangs the tale that "Old Vigo" the Bell rang out over Vigo County, for Vigo accepted drafts on the State of Virginia for these supplies. They were four in number and totalled in original value \$11,317.40.

While Vigo County became noted for its rapid development in agricultural, manufacturing and banking lines, it has not lagged behind in activities of a professional nature. Its bench and bar have contributed from the first to extend its name and fame over the whole country.

The early settlers of Terre Haute had a court of general jurisdiction called circuit court, composed of a circuit judge whose jurisdiction extended over a circuit of a large number of counties, and two associate judges for each county. The first circuit court in Vigo County was held at the house of Truman Blackman near Fort Harrison on the fourth Monday of April, 1811.

The corner stone of the present Vigo County Court House was laid with most imposing ceremonies August 26, 1884. This public holiday was under the auspices of the Masons and the principal address was made by Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees. A great crowd from all the surrounding country poured into town on that occasion as well as from all adjacent Illinois towns. The building was completed except the basement and the first circuit court convened therein May 10, 1885.

In the early fifties Vigo County awakened to the duty of holding a county fair. The farmers led and the people of Terre Haute offered willing encouragement. A semblance of organization was effected and in 1854 a fair was held in the court house square. For ten years at irregular times the county fairs were held. The thing was maturing slowly—the interest was widening among the people and the county authorities took steps before long leading to the founding of the Vigo County Agricultural Society, a regular organization owning valuable property and improvements.

The premium list for the twenty-fifth regular Vigo County Fair in 1890 totalled \$1000 to be distributed in premiums. Again this year, the Vigo County Fair, more especially since it is held during the week of the great Northwest Territory Celebration, will attract thousands of visitors—just another way of proving to the Wabash Valley that Vigo is one of the most thriving and most hospitable counties in the State of Indiana.





Miss Bonnie Farwell



VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Miss Farwell is a member of the Portland Chapter of the National Society DAR. Her selection as a member of the Federal Northwest Territory Celebration Commission has given her a wider scope for her talents. Her natural charm and her sincerity have inspired her listeners and fellow workers with the ideals of a practical

Pioneer Teachers and Schools of Terre Haute

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Denbigh

Wiley High School

A CONSIDERATION of the sturdy men and women who blazed the trail for our school system as we know it today is but a friendly gesture to their unforgettable work during the years when our city was an open prairie and when schooling was not had for the asking. Our own lives today are better and richer because they once lived, and loved and toiled.

All the schools in Terre Haute from 1818 to 1824 were subscription schools, payable by the month. This custom prevailed almost entirely until the organization of Harrison Township separate from the county in 1858, and partially true at most to 1863 Civil War days.

The teachers of these early schools whether public or private did what they could for their pupils with the meagre means at their disposal and thus made possible the great achievements of subsequent years. We owe them gratitude, for they accomplished more than

the agency of progress available at the beginning of the city's history. During those difficult days, the school boasted the "writing master," the "singing master," and "the chanting grammar enthusiast." These constituted the early fads and faddists frequenters of some of the modern fasts.

Lucien Scott was the first person to teach school in this city. Coming here in 1817 from Vincennes, he stopped a short time at Fort Harrison where he taught the children of the Garrison. Caroline Taylor who many years later became the wife of Isaac Hall, the undertaker, was the "little girl of that school." Mr. Scott also taught for a time in Honey Creek Township before going into business in the village. Records in those early days were not preserved, without doubt there were many teachers whose names have been forgotten along with those of their pupils.

According to good authority, Mr. Joseph Thayer taught school in Terre Haute before the year 1823. He was likely the pioneer in this work in the whole county. He conducted his first school in a little room in the rear of the first residence in the settlement on the southeast corner of Ohio and Water Streets.

About this time, a Mr. Ratbone arrived and gave expression to his affection from the fact that the big boys locked him up in school one Christmas and burned brimstone beneath the floor.

Tuition in many of the early schools was paid in produce. One Mr. R. Gail seems to have been a man of affairs as well as a teacher. An advertisement in Osborne's Newspaper of 1824 announced that he would receive most kinds of produce in payment for tuition. Whether or not the country went off the gold standard made little difference to him because Mr. Gail's further records show that it was a common sight to see a well grown youth on his way to the temple of learning with a sack of beans on his shoulder with which to pay his schooling. One boy was known to have settled his bill with a bushel of walnuts.

Even at that early date however, the parents of the city was beginning to manifest no little concern for the welfare of their children. For example the villagers were all interested in the following notice:



LIZABETH M. DENBIGH
Chairman Editorial Committee

Mrs. Denbigh, the author of this and other interesting articles in "The Wabash Valley Reminiscer," graduated from Indiana State Teachers College 1917 and the University of Chicago 1921. She earned her Master's degree at Columbia in 1923.

For a number of years Mrs. Denbigh has been interested with the city public schools. Her first work was in the grade schools at Harrison Township and upon completion of her work at the Indiana State Teachers' College accepted a teaching position in the Rural Training School. After three years she began work in the English department of Wiley High School, when with the exception of three years at Garfield she has taught ever since.

Mrs. Denbigh has published articles in *The Indiana Magazine of History*, *The English Journal*, *The Indiana Teacher* and other educational magazines.

• • •

A PUBLIC MEETING

"A meeting of citizens was held on Monday last to take in consideration the propriety of a County Seminary Building. James Wesson, Esq. was called to the chair and S. B. Cookins appointed secretary."

That was in 1825 but it was many years before Vigo County built its seminary.

In resting sidelights on the Terre Haute of 1825 are gleaned from a report of an outsider who wrote: "Rode 11

miles to the village of Terre Haute. This is a singular place and has about 200 population and much mercantile business. It has no religious society of any order. I am told \$300 ought be raised here for a preacher."

In 1835, ten years later he wrote, "Sad will be the day for America when the schools are taken out of the hands of our Clergy; if it ever should be the case, religion and morality would come to an end." Evidently Terre Haute was emerging from the godless stage into something more inspiring as viewed by one commentator at least.

Ravelling these in point of time, Miss Esther West came from the East to open a school in the village in 1830. A few citizens of Terre Haute desired a private school for their daughters. Well to do, they pooled their interests and sent to Connecticut for a teacher. "It was just dusk on an autumn evening when a comely young woman wearing a long black riding habit rode up to the old Eagle and Lion Inn." She had ridden most of the way from Connecticut to Terre Haute on horseback and her large eyes gazed in wonderment at the little city in its primitive state. She was made welcome, of course, and the next day was taken to the schoolhouse, a small brick building on the Princeton Road, (sometimes called Strawberry Hill), at that time the elite neighborhood of Terre Haute. Miss West was the great grandmother of Flora Gilman Gulick, founder, friend, and guiding spirit of the Boys' Club. In a recent interview with her, she spoke in glowing terms of her great grandmother, the Miss West of those early days. She remembered her mother's words of praise for the pioneer teacher, the young woman of refinement and culture from the East, and added the interesting bit of information that Miss West is buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

Added to those already noted was the Rev. David Comford; a Mr. Riddle with a little school at the corner of Seventh and Cherry Streets on the Commons; Mr. Annabel; Miss Locke, Charles Noble and possibly others whose names have not been preserved. These bring our school history to the erection of the "brick school house" on the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut.

"Uncle Charley Noble" lived until January 21, 1887. He came to Terre Haute in 1823 and taught here for many years practically all over the town. At one time he conducted a school on Fourth Street between Cherry and Mulberry near the site of the present James Hook Building. He seems to have caught the vision of the common school system as provided by government legislation, and provision for the accumulation of funds for the final accomplishment of this great purpose. As early as 1827 there appeared a joint card in the town newspaper signed by Charles Noble and Samuel Hedges of which the following is an extract: "The subscribers believing that schools in which youths are taught those branches that enable them to transact the customary business of life are preferable to those Sunday schools at which recitations of spiritual hymns and songs are the principal exercises, do hereby give notice that they will attend at C. T. Noble's schoolroom on Sundays of each week and give instructions gratis in branches usually taught in common schools and in algebra."

In 1831, Miss Mary King of West Suffield, Connecticut, came to Terre Haute and opened a school in what was known as the Fuller Building on the Corner of Sixth and Cherry. She taught there until 1834 when she became the wife of Curtis Gilbert. One of her pupils wrote:

"In 1831 there were no regular public schools here and when a private school was started, it was well patronized as the people were anxious for book learning. The little

children had no desks but were expected to kneel upon the floor and place their slates upon the seats when they wished to write." During the days of pioneering efforts to provide schooling for the boys and girls of Terre Haute, books were difficult to get and they were costly.

By January, 1839, however, The Wabash Courier carried the following advertisement:

"Philadelphia Book Store, Terre Haute.

The proprietor of this store has just received from the Eastern cities the largest and most valuable assortment of books and stationery ever offered for sale in this market, embracing a choice selection of Classical College and Academic Studies, Mathematics, Science, Medical and Surgical Works, Law Books, etc., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and liberal credit."

On May 4, 1839 the Wabash Courier contained another interesting advertisement:

"ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS"

"The publication of McGuffey's Eclectic Readers is continued. It is believed that the pupils instructed in reading from this series have gained as much correct knowledge in this important branch of common school instruction in one month as they have derived in three months from the use of other reading books under the same teacher. The constantly increasing demand for the Eclectic School Books has compelled the publisher to resort to power presses. The fact that 400,000 copies have been published in a short time is undeniable evidence that they are the best Class Books ever published in the United States or Great Britain."

After this long winded praise of the McGuffey Readers, I could not resist the temptation of again looking through a McGuffey Fifth Reader of 1857 given to me by an old friend. Along with some of the classical poetry there was a generous number of sketches, essays and preachments on religion, morals, and character training in general.

In bold type, the title of one sketch reads, "Touch not; Taste not; Handle not." Another, after a lengthy discussion of the awful effects of drink, concludes, "What hath redness of eye? They that tarry long at the wine."

Another treatise on the "Value of Time and Knowledge" stresses this fact, "Time is so precious that there is never but one moment in the world at once, and it is always taken away before another is given."

An essay on the "Effects of Gambling" emphasizes that the love of gambling steals, perhaps, more often than any other sin with an imperceptible influence on its victim. "Pride of superior skill, opportunity, avarice, and all the overwhelming passions of depraved nature ally themselves with the incipient and growing fondness. The victim struggles in vain, and is borne down by the uncontrolled current."

Looking back through the midst of a hundred years to the hard working, well meaning teachers of the early days of Terre Haute we realize today that each of them in his own way was imbued with the desire to make richer the lives of all who came to them for instruction. In the secret chambers of his heart, the pioneer teacher held steadfast to his ideals and believed,

"Though small my part
I, too, may touch redemption for the race,
Some spark that I shall kindle may burn on
To glow in life, to gleam in immortality"

Where Are The Graves of The Pioneers Who Made Terre Haute's Early History?

The early cemeteries of Vigo County are the last resting places of many whose graves are unmarked and unknown to this generation.

MARY ELLEN MCKEE, *Terre Haute, Ind.*

THE EARLY settlers of Terre Haute had to provide resting places for their dead as well as take care of their living. Because of the great difficulty of providing a living for the settlers themselves, adequate records were not kept so as to make it possible to find the final resting place of people who are noteworthy of praise and honor today.

The remains of Father Pierre Gibault, who is a well-known figure in the history of the Wabash Valley because of his early assistance to George Rogers Clark, are lost. All that records reveal is that he is buried somewhere in Illinois.

Clarence M. Burton, Historian, writes, "In the downtown districts of today we walk over the remains of the past generation. How many human beings still lie buried, unknown and forgotten, in our city's streets!"

According to earliest records that some of the first to die in Vigo County, among them the wife of Curtis Gilbert, were buried in a lot at the north east corner of Sixth and Ohio streets. Today the Beach block stands on a part of this lot. Others were buried in an old Indian graveyard not far from the Wabash River bank on land now occupied by the American Can Company.

One of the early sextons of Woodlawn cemetery was hired by descendants of the early pioneers to move bodies of early settlers from this old graveyard to the new cemetery when the Wabash Erie canal was built in 1848.

Woodlawn cemetery was bought in January, 1839, for the sum of \$620. John F. Crust, C. Gilbert, and Robert Wallace were named on the cemetery committee. Their duty was to have the lots cleared and trees that remained pruned. Later a fence of posts and boards was built around lot 47 of the cemetery and lots inside it were offered for sale.

At the same time John F. Crust was given an order to buy a hearse and harness for the use of the town, and in 1839 the superintendent was ordered to attend funerals whenever requested with the public hearse and be allowed \$1.50 for each funeral to be paid by those employing him.

This cemetery made up of lots 37, 38, 47, 48 contained twelve and four-tenths acres. It comprises the south part of the present Woodlawn cemetery.

William Anderson was the first superintendent or sexton of the graveyard. His reports show five year old Mary Herrington who died of scarlet fever was the first to be buried there on July 28, 1839. Between this time and Nov. 4 there was a total of fifteen burials in the cemetery.

In 1884 the necessity for a new cemetery became apparent since nearly all the lots in Woodlawn had been purchased. Accordingly a board was organized and Highland Lawn was built east of the city.

In the county are located one hundred thirteen known cemeteries that were started in pioneer days up to over a half century ago. It is in these that many of the well

known early settlers were buried without records being kept of the burial. The private burying grounds, some of them later turned into group burial places, and the graveyards where groups of families were buried are the historic places.

Other than in the scanty records which were kept as to the families buried in such places, it is impossible to locate various graves.

Many historical societies and even descendants of some of the early settlers would give almost anything to locate certain graves.

But the march of civilization has moved so rapidly that, in many of the old cemeteries no stones remain standing. Some graveyards were not totally obliterated, but the stones have crumbled and the bones have been carried away.

East on Maple avenue there were cemeteries which have entirely disappeared. Many pioneers were buried in these places but the exact location of their graves is no longer known and identification of the individuals who were buried there would be an impossible task.

One of the old historic cemeteries located out in the county is the old Bethesda, a mile and a half west of Terre Haute on the old Paris road. Here many pioneer families, among them the Church, Smith, Hoopes, Bell, Evinger, Malcom, May, and French had plots.

Still other early families had plots in the old Pisgah cemetery, three miles north of Bethesda, a combined cemetery and church. In this cemetery is buried Samuel Belleville, who fought in the War of 1812 and who died in 1866. Here also is buried Marquis D. Lafayette Hepner.

At the West end of the village of St. Mary is the Parish cemetery. It is the successor to one described in a deed made by Joseph Thralls in 1838 and to one which occupied a part of St. Mary of the Woods college campus.

One of the most historic in the county is the cemetery adjoining Rose Hill church. The old cemetery was across the road from the church but as time went on residents in that part of the county were buried in lots around the church.

Famous for the remarkable monument erected by the late Martin W. Sheets in memory of his father is the New Hope cemetery. It is located four miles nearer Terre Haute than where the Darwin road enters Illinois. Deborah Malcom, the earliest born of all who died in Vigo County after the coming of the whites, is also buried here.

A typical hillside cemetery of early days is the Mewlinney cemetery in the north east corner of Riley township and one mile south of the Bloomington road. It was a family cemetery when started but later became the burying ground for the neighborhood. Thomas Mewlinney, who died in the 1850's is buried here.

A descendant despairing of any improvement in its condition because it was falling into disorder for lack of

care and supervision laid out on the opposite side of the road what he hoped would be a worthy successor to the Mewhinney cemetery. Few other stones were erected there besides his.

Buried in Mt. Pleasant cemetery on the Riley road just outside the city are many of the families whose part it was to build for the future and among whose descendants are many of the old families of Terre Haute. Among the oldest is John Jackson born in England who died in 1845.

A little west of the intersection of the old Farmersburg and Bono roads a mile and a half north of Pimento, is the Johns cemetery. Buried here is Samuel Pittman, who died in 1851.

Far back in the woods one-half mile east of state road 46 are the graves of some Baptist missionaries. Among them are John Smith, who died in 1867 and Jorden Burnham, who died in 1837.

Among other historical cemeteries in the country are the Black cemetery, the New Hope graveyard, the Coldwell plot, the Barnhart, located east beside the river road and one mile north of the Big Four railroad, and the Scott, one-half mile north of the point half way between Shepardsville and Trinity church to the west on the Fayette township line.

The "Brick Church" cemetery is located one mile west of Trinity and one-half mile south. In it are buried Orren Dowdy and his wife.

One of the family burying grounds in the county was the Keith graveyard near Tecumseh now holding only a single stone in memory of a Civil War soldier.

Probably one of the most interesting of the early cemeteries was the Lone Hill on the site of the present Grandview cemetery. Buried here is Joseph Dickson, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Rhoda Monger, who died in 1821 and who was the mother of Samuel Barnes Gookins, is also buried here.

The one thing about so many of the old cemeteries is the fact that their care was left to the next generation. As generations have passed the interest has lagged so that most of them are now neglected.

From time to time historic organizations have undertaken the care of the old graves in the cemeteries. It has been an almost impossible task to undertake for there are so many graves and so few to help. The Sons of Veterans and the D. A. R. have found it necessary to be satisfied with the decorating of the known old veterans' graves on Memorial Days.

And so alone or in the midst of many like molding ruins lay the remains of some hero who helped to build this part of the country or gave his life in the attempt to help build it. No record can reveal where the final resting places of these individuals are.

One city has become so much incensed over the fact that they have sent circulars to remind the citizens that perhaps they could be of some assistance in locating some of the graves of the well known historic figures. Also in this circular is the reminder that the same thing may happen to their families after death if proper provisions are not secured for permanent records and future care of present day burial grounds.

Cemeteries of the past were turned into huge stone-yards. It served its purpose as a repository for the dead. It made no effort to do anything for the living, simply being a depressing ugly thing. One cemetery was patterned after the other, none of them trying to do anything to

improve on the efforts made by the generations before. The average cemetery of the past did not compare in beauty to the parks and gardens. It has been asked why people did not look to guidance for the planning of cemeteries to parks, old gardens, art galleries and architectural triumphs.

Missing many of its opportunities the cemetery of the recent past planned just for tomorrow. It did not plan ahead for the many tomorrows and will leave future generations just as much in the dark as we are at present about the final resting places of our predecessors.

The modern cemetery, exemplified in Vigo County by Roselawn Memorial Park, is built on the lines which have been suggested in later years. It does away with the unsightly graves and mounds, quite in contrast to those of

This plan provides two functions. It provides a sacred, permanent, protected resting place for the beloved dead. It also serves the living. It has provided a beautiful and artistic spot to soothe, calm, and strengthen the bereaved.

Here trees, shrubs, plants and flowers constantly adorn the park. The park, lawn, garden plan establishes beauty, uniformity, and equality. Only granite tablets, sod-flush, are used to mark the graves.

In truth the park really looks like just that. It is beautiful in itself, a greater and more enduring memorial than any one family could hope to create. Its beauty is not marred by the nonuniformity of decorations on each family plot.

The "Tower of Memories" from which chimes are played on summer evenings and concerts given on special days makes a fitting tribute for the dead as well as something the living can enjoy.

Throughout the park beautiful and permanent architecture is erected in special gardens common to all. These are tributes to those resting here and make the appearance of the park much more attractive to the eye and the mind of those left behind than the old type of cemetery in which each family erected its own memorial as in the older cemeteries.

Roselawn is a burial estate developing to serve a trade area population of 250,000 people. Definite perpetual care provisions are an assurance for the future upkeep and maintenance of each grave and lot. A fixed percentage of all lot sales is set aside in irrevocable trust and the income from this investment is ample to insure perpetual care and maintenance of the entire property.

This modern cemetery is quite in contrast to those of the early pioneer days. It will have no worry as to whether cities are now built over the spot where a cemetery once was. The cemeteries of today and tomorrow are located far enough away from the cities around them that they will never be reached by the growing populace nor will they depend on city, county or charity for future upkeep.

Since the days of our early pioneers, through the march of time and progress, civilization has made great strides. We have advanced from the ox-team to horses to motors and from the tallow candle to kerosene lamps to electric lights. Through the same evolution of burial grounds the names, records and graves of those who are making Terre Haute's and Wabash Valley history today and the 'morrow will be safeguarded for future generations through modern cemetery development and provisions, which make possible a perpetual memorial of natural beauty throughout the ages.

The Above Article published through the courtesy of Paul R. and Carl J. Haas of The Haas House Nurseries, in memory of their father, the late Harry Haas.

A Century of Kindly Courteous Service

To be engaged in a business whose function is to serve the public in time of greatest grief, to soften as much as is humanly possible the sting of death, and to do this over a period of over 91 years is indeed evidence of enduring patience, understanding and business acumen. Such is the noteworthy record of the Isaac Ball Undertaking Company of this city.

The late Isaac Ball was born August 29, 1826, near Elizabethtown, New Jersey, belonging to a family which traces their descent from Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. Between the ages of sixteen and nineteen Isaac Ball learned the trade of cabinet making, which in later years became an opening wedge in the business he chose for his life work. In his younger days he worked in several different towns, gradually working westward paying his trade.

In the fall of 1847 Isaac Ball came from Lafayette Indiana by way of the old Erie Canal looking for a town in which to establish his business. The canal boat docked at Terre Haute for the night to resume its journey in the morning. During the evening he looked over the village and saw the possibilities of a city in the future and decided to establish his business here.

On September 7, 1850 he married Caroline Taylor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor. The family came to Terre Haute before the city was founded, traveling by way of the old Vincennes trail with an escort of soldiers from Fort Knox for protection from the Indians. They settled near the site of Fort Harrison taking refuge in the fort during Indian uprisings. The family moved from the locality of the fort into the seventh house built in the village later becoming Terre Haute. In this home Caroline Taylor was born March 13, 1831. Mrs. Ball saw the little group of houses with the deer shyly playing about the edges of the yards grow to more than 20 thousand and the handful of pioneers to more than 65 thousand.

Mr. Ball was the first to bring a hearse to this city and to manufacture coffins and caskets and to bring the first factory made casket here. He owned the first hearse with curtains and no glass drawn by a single horse.

About 1859 when Abraham Lincoln stopped in Terre Haute during his campaign for President of the United States he called Isaac Ball, who was a prominent citizen, to the Prairie House for a conference. Mr. Lincoln gave Mr. Ball an autographed campaign picture of himself. The picture is one of the cherished possessions of the firm today and is in a fine state of preservation. Likewise the firm has an autographed campaign picture of Stephen Douglas, Lincoln's Democratic opponent for President.

Mr. Ball often related as the outstanding event of his life a story of his trip in 1864 during the Civil War to Chattanooga, Tenn., to remove the remains of four Northern men who had fought in the Confederate Army. Singularly the train he took was the last train to leave for the south because the Confederate forces tore away the track leading from Louisville into Tennessee. Half the time he was forced to lie flat in the coach to escape being shot by Southerners who were lying in ambush along the railroad. This was just before the battle of Nashville and the South was forcing everyone in that territory into military service. Mr. Ball and his companion were forced to sign a pledge to fight for the South. Fortunately a group of Northern prisoners who had been traded for Southern prisoners were to start for the North under military guard. Mr. Ball and his companion fell in line with the prisoners. They escaped detection and walked from Knoxville, Tenn., to Crab Orchard, Ky., a distance of 175 miles. The march

took them through the Cumberland Mountains and each additional mile seemed longer than the last as they trudged along. Isaac's boots were worn from his feet and his feet were badly scared. They traveled some 20 miles a day, the trip taking eight days to complete. At Crab Orchard, Ky., they were able to catch a train for the North and were overjoyed to reach home again even with their mission unfulfilled.



ISAAC BALL

Isaac Ball's first interments were among the last to be made in the Old Cemetery known as the "Old Indian Orchard" located on the east bank of the Wabash River directly south of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge and in the old Cemetery located at what is now east of Sixth Street and south of Wabash Ave. He also made some of the first burials in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The death of Isaac Ball occurred September 2, 1907 and that of his wife, November 20, 1911.

Isaac and Caroline Ball had six children. Frank H. Ball, their son, was born December 20, 1869 in the old homestead. He survived to continue the business established by his father. Frank Ball died August 24, 1936. One of the biggest changes in the undertaking business occurred during the period of Frank Ball's and Albert Hollingsworth's management when motorized equipment was substituted for horse drawn equipment.

Albert Hollingsworth prior to 1895 was engaged in the undertaking business in Indianapolis, Indiana. He had formed a friendship with Isaac Ball who urged him to come to Terre Haute as the partner of him and his son. In 1895 Mr. Hollingsworth moved his family to Terre Haute and assumed his part of the responsibilities of carrying on the business up until the time of his death, July 28, 1931.

In 1919 J. Hubert Hollingsworth, the son of Albert Hollingsworth, came to the Isaac Ball Undertaking Company and today carries on this century old business in the modern funeral home located at 3rd and Swan Streets. He is assisted ably by a complete staff of trained assistants, continuing to uphold the same noteworthy standards and traditions of the past.

IN
WESTERN
INDIANA

COLLEGE
KNOWN
AS



Beautiful Saint Mary - Of - The - Woods



Beautifully situated east of St. Clement Lake is De Lé Hall, facing the avenue road on either side by flowering crab apple trees. Its architectural form is C gives outside exposure to more than three hundred rooms which include lecture rooms, reception room, chapel, social hall, offices, and study and sleeping apartments for students.

Saint Mary - Of - The - Woods College

SISTER ANGELA MARIE BURKE, S. P.



When on that significant morning, February 23, 1779, Colonel Henry Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, and British Commander of the Northwest, marched out of Fort Sackville near the banks of the Wabash, on the site of Vincennes, and surrendered to Colonel George

Rogers Clark, Commander of the troops of Virginia in the West, all, who had at heart the interests of what then constituted the United States, realized the vast import of the event. But so momentous was the moment that perhaps no one peered far enough into the future to see how nature was setting the stage, as it were, and how Providence was guiding and directing the departures and arrivals of nations and of peoples who would cause to rise out of the barren Northwest, cities and institutions and leaders who would promote the progress and the culture of the world. And on that important morning, though all knew that France in particular, had always been a friend to the struggling United States, yet no one, not even the zealous, self-sacrificing Father Labatut, paused to envision what France would do for the newly-won territory. Even if some had paused to ponder on the future, no one would have pictured six Religious leaving Catholic France for the barrenness of the Wabash valley.

Yet Providence was directing all, and thus in 1846, Mother Theodore Guerin and her intrepid little band of five Sisters offered, at the invitation of the Right Reverend Celestine H. Landry, Bishop of Vincennes, to come to Indiana. A long and perilous voyage, travel by rail, by boat, and by stage brought them finally to Indiana. Their stays and little courtesies shown them in Madison, in Evansville, in Vincennes, and in Terre Haute quickened their eagerness and strengthened the bonds drawing them to their "loved Indiana." After waiting their turn on the banks of the Wabash five and a half hours, they were ferried across, and then by carriage over plank roads and through submerged forests, they were driven to their destination—Saint Mary-of-the-Woods. No basilica, no well built convent awaited them. Instead they found a dense forest with a rude log chapel and a few rooms of a farmer's house. Here they knelt to thank the Providence that had brought them to Indiana and to ask that their work might fructify.

Ninety-eight years have passed since Mother Theodore and her heroic little band consecrated their lives and labors to the people of Indiana. The years of privation, of hard ship, of joyous self-sacrifice have been blessed, and today, in lieu of the rude log chapel and the farmer's house, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods counts acres of land on which rise the beautiful conventional church of the Immaculate Conception, with its exquisitely stained glass windows, its seven precious Carrara altars, and its beautiful paintings by the Polish artist, Zukotynski, also a large brick convent, the home of about two hundred Sisters not on mission duty, and of one hundred and twenty-five novices and postulants. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods is the motherhouse of about sixteen hundred Sisters of Providence who teach in schools scattered from California to Massachusetts, and even to far distant Kufeng, China, where they re-enacted the scenes of early Indiana and are now carrying on glori-

ously the spirit and work of Mother Theodore. Here a primary school, Ching I high school with an enrollment of five hundred girls, a native Catechist Society, and an orphanage have won the highest rating of the government. Already Ching-I has sent seven of its graduates to Catholic colleges in the United States.

In itself, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods is an independent city. Acres of land are devoted to the cultivation of grain and to vegetable gardens. Fruits of many varieties are found in abundance in the extensive orchards. A prize herd supplies dairy products, and Purdue University graduates manage and direct, scientifically, the dairy and the poultry farm. Flowers for every occasion are cultivated in the greenhouses, while in the tropical hothouse, the students of botany find hundreds of foreign plants for study. From the coal mine on the east of the campus, electric cars carry fuel to the power house, where such utilities as electricity and water are controlled. A modernly equipped bakery, laundry, and printing shop care for other needs, while in Woodland Inn guests find the conveniences and comforts of the city hotel.

The spacious wooded campus forms a serenely beautiful background for the modern, well equipped residence halls Guerin and Le Lier. At the north end of the avenue is Foley Hall, the former academy building, which houses the library, the student chapel, the refectory, and the classrooms. West of Foley Hall is the Conservatory of Music, a spacious, well equipped building devoted entirely to the training of students interested in music. A large pipe organ is one of the Conservatory's prized possessions.

In the development and progress which have characterized the work of the Sisters of Providence from the earliest days to the present, the high ideals of Mother Theodore fittingly expressed in the motto, "Virtus cum scientia," have shaped and moulded the policies as well as the courses of study. All the courses of study accord with the best standards of American educational institutions, yet religion always accompanies science. While the student broadens her knowledge, she strengthens her faith, so that when she is graduated she goes forth prepared to live a fuller, richer life, and to seek a definite goal in the world as a noble Christian woman.

In 1846, the Sisters anticipating the need for the higher education of women, secured from the state legislature a charter empowering them to conduct an institution of higher learning. The college is accredited as a standard college by the Indiana State Department of Education and by the University of Indiana. It is affiliated with the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., it has membership in the North Central Association of Colleges, the Association of American Colleges, the American Council on Education, the Catholic Educational Association, the American Association of University Women, the American Medical Association, the Liberal Arts College Movement, and it is registered by the University of the State of New York (Regents).

The College offers a four-year curriculum leading to A.B. and B.S. degrees. It is so organized that it not only imparts a liberal education to women, but it prepares its graduates for advanced study in other institutions, or for positions in the business or professional world, or for the home or for a life of service to others. Two degrees, the

bachelor of arts and the bachelor of science, are awarded the graduates. Sequences of study are offered in religion, art, commerce, and finance, mathematics, language, literature, journalism, social science, dramatics, history, science, home economics, and music. These courses are so planned that they not only aid the student to achieve high scholastic standing, but they prepare the student in the pre-professional courses open to women. Besides a wide variety of courses in piano, violin, pipe organ, harp, voice, orchestra, glee club and public school music, the music department of the College provides adequate facilities for comprehensive study.

Religious societies, department clubs and organizations are an important factor in the educational development of the student, for they orientate the work of the classroom, provide contacts with national organizations, stimulate the

sophomore years, and ninety per cent for the first semester of junior year, and have merited fifteen honor points for elective offices and service are admitted to this society. Another active organization is the Eta Beta Chapter of Sigma Tau Delta, national honor English fraternity. For eligibility to this society, a student must major in English or Journalism, maintain an average of eighty-five per cent in all her courses, and she must submit a creative paper for unanimous election by the active members. This chapter, as well as the Writers Guild, sponsors creative work which it sends to the *Rectangle*, national organ of the chapter. The aspiring young poet finds inspiration and stimuli in Pegasus, the poetry club which is affiliated with the national Catholic Poetry Society of America. Several volumes of poetry have been published at different times by the members of the club.

Splendid opportunities for practical experience in publishing, managing, and editing newspapers, magazines, and yearbooks are provided by the college publications. *Lis Souvenir*, the annual, is published by a staff chosen from the senior class. The book is planned, designed, and edited by the editor and her staff. The *Aurora*, literary quarterly, fosters critical and creative writing. In the illustrating of articles, art students are given the opportunity to present their work. For seven consecutive years, the magazine has been awarded All-Catholic Honor Rating, or superior, by the Catholic School Press Association, and All-American Honor Rating by the National Scholastic Press Association for nine consecutive years. The *Bugle Call*, the organ of the Kaifeng mission of the Sisters of Providence, is published five times a year by the students of journalism. The magazine contains news and feature articles concerning the work of the Sisters among the Chinese, and particularly in Chung-Li Middle School for girls, the Holy Childhood Home where more than a hundred orphans are given a devoted care, and the newly-founded Providence Catechist Society. Material is obtained from letters written by the Sisters in China, and illustrated by actual photographs.

To those who like to write, *Fagots*, the college newspaper offers very practical experience in the gathering, writing, and editing of news. Features and editorials, as well as all art work, are assigned to those who are especially interested in these special phases of work. Like the *Aurora*, *Fagots* has merited All-Catholic Honor Rating for six years. As a reward for consistently good work on the publications, the major staff members are given the privilege of attending the National Scholastic Press Association and the Catholic School Press Association conventions. On their return the delegates, like those sent from several other college organizations, report the proceedings to the members of the De Sales Press Club, composed of Journalism students who have maintained an eighty-five average and have contributed regularly to the publications.

The educational program that neglects the religious training and the social development of the student does not prepare the student for the manifold duties of life. Therefore from the day the young woman enters Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, she begins a training that is destined to enable her to take her place in the world today, to meet the exigencies of life, its pleasures, its difficulties, its leisure, and its responsibilities, with true womanly dignity and Christian fortitude and joy. Contacts with young women from every part of the United States and from foreign countries, class functions, fests, parties on special occasions, the Senior and the Junior Prom, the linking of the classes at which the Seniors adopt the Sophomores, and the Juniors adopt the Freshmen as their little sisters, and such formal affairs as the Senior Christmas dinner at which



MOTHER THEODORE

Founder

Saint Mary

at

the Woods

student to cultivate the qualities of leadership so essential today. Department heads supervise the organization activities, thus insuring wise procedure and sane judgment. Lecturers, also artists in various fields are presented by these organizations, and often the entire student body benefits from these opportunities.

In accord with Mother Theodore's ideals of higher education, students of St. Mary-of-the-Woods College merit undergraduate membership in national honor societies by virtue of their scholastic standing or their literary ability. One of the most important scholastic organizations is Kappa Gamma Pi, national Catholic honor society. Each year a number of students, who have merited scholastic averages of eighty-five per cent for freshman and

the Seniors are hostesses to the College, the St. Catherine day celebration in honor of the Seniors, aid the student in the cultivation of a truly democratic spirit, of kindness, and consideration for others. She soon learns that money, clothes, and position mean very little, but that that refinement which thinks of others first, and of self last, is the basis of a happy life and of friendships that endure long after school days. Other important factors of social development are the year-round program of wholesome sports, delightful entertainments, club meetings, and class affairs which help the student to acquire grace, poise, self-reliance, and graciousness of manner. These in turn prepare her to meet with assurance the many and varied occasions of public, social, and home life.

Conditions in the world today emphasize the wisdom of educators, who like Mother Theodore, insist upon the training and the developing of the whole man,—spiritually, physically, and mentally. Because religious training is absolutely essential for life and the conscientious fulfilment of its duties, formal religion has an important place in the curriculum at Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College. The student lives in a religious atmosphere where religious training is a silent but potent and integral factor of every action of daily life. The permeating of daily life with religion makes the student kind, ever ready to help her companions, to show esteem and consideration for them and their plans and opinions, to encourage others, and to be unselfish.

The Catholic young woman begins her daily duties with voluntary attendance at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, where she asks God's blessings for her father and mother, her brothers, and sisters. The religious organizations of the College promote the spiritual advantages of the students, but they also give the members experience in social service, and in the cultivation of good reading and in habits of piety. The Sodality of Our Lady, affiliated with the international association, consists of two sections, the Eucharistic and the literary. The Eucharistic section aims to develop a higher spiritual life, which leads to vital Catholic action and leadership in the many phases of the Church's activities. Many members of this section, actuated by a desire to ward off the temptations of the present day, and primarily to honor the sufferings of Christ, take a five-year pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquor. The literature section encourages the reading and the dissemination of worthwhile books and magazines, and promotes a greater interest in the best works of Catholic and non-Catholic authors.

The threefold program of the Catholic Students Mission Crusade, affiliated with the national organization, gives the members a knowledge of mission countries and their needs, stimulates them to pray for the missionaries and the people entrusted to them, and to sacrifice some material pleasures that the missions may be aided financially. Frequently during the year, and particularly at the holiday season, the members of the Crusade make clothing, dress dolls, and prepare boxes of supplies, clothing, toys, games, and books for the home and foreign missions. Each Christmas, five or six missions enjoy a really happy Christmas because of the sacrifices made by all the students in the preparing and buying of the things that bring joy to the human heart.

One of the most coveted honors of the year is that of representing the Blessed Virgin in some one of the many paintings artists have given, and of taking her place in the annual Christmas play given by the dramatics department. In the program, known as Madonna Evening, the officers of the Sodality of Our Lady elect, on a basis of merit,

several students from each class for the impersonation of Our Lady. The program is one of the most beautiful and inspiring of the year, and each student looks forward to the coveted privilege of playing the role of the Mother of God.

Splendid faculties and excellent equipment enable many colleges to promote the intellectual development of their students, but Saint Mary-of-the-Woods seeks to give more to her students. In the ninety-eight years of her progress, the principles and ideals of Catholicity have ever accompanied the lessons of refinement, culture, and education. No student of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods can remain any time, without acquiring some of the refinement and culture that should distinguish the noble Christian woman, without becoming imbued with some of the spirit that characterized the Foundress in her voyage and in the establishment of the numerous schools that dot the land from coast to coast and in China. The graduate of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods should be a leader in her chosen field, and she should ever embody the ideals of true womanhood.

The measure of a school's progress is said to be that of the achievements of its graduates. From 1840 until today, the graduates of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods have entered every field. Many have responded to the call of a religious vocation, and they are cheerfully sacrificing their lives for those in hospitals, in schools, and in colleges, and even in foreign lands where they care for homeless and abandoned children, or teach in newly-founded schools. In their own homes as wives and mothers, many instil into their children the virtues, principles, and refinement which they themselves learned to exemplify. In short they are founding and preserving Christian homes which are the safeguard of our land.

Professional careers are bringing success to many. In every field,—politics, business, law, medicine, journalism, publishing, social service—graduates have assumed duties, and they have proved themselves capable of bearing heavy responsibilities with poise, wisdom, congeniality, and faith in God.

In recent years, many of the graduates have entered institutions of higher learning and won higher degrees with distinction. Many, too, are teaching in the schools of many states and in Puerto Rico and in Germany.

These graduates, in their many spheres of life, are a living embodiment of the ideal set forth by Mother Theodore Guerin, and preserved through the more than nine decades by her successors, particularly, Mother Mary Cleophas, the builder of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods; Mother Mary Raphael, whose keen foresight and business ability directed progress safely; and Mother Mary Bernard, the present Superior General, whose wise motherly guidance presages real achievement. Because these Superiors have, like Mother Theodore, maintained that education is not mere book learning, but a commanding of religious faith, refinement, and culture which develops the type of Christian woman found in that great exemplar, the Mother of God, their work has been blessed, and the graduates of the College have brought honor to themselves and to Saint Mary-of-the Woods.

In 1940, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods will celebrate the centenary of her foundation. Looking back at the story of her development from the days of the rude log chapel to her present status as one of the foremost educational institutions, she has cause to rejoice, for she has written a glorious chapter in the history of Catholic education.

Chauncey Rose

Pioneer, Prophet, Philanthropist

*"For I dip into the future
Far as human eye could see—"*

AND because his eye could see far beyond the ephemeral affairs of the immediate present, Chauncey Rose, after wandering around through five or six states, settled in Terre Haute as the most promising field in which to work and carve out a career. He wrote, "Favorably impressed with the location and the people in and about Terre Haute, I became a resident in April, 1818. There were but two cabins in Terre Haute and the nearest boarding place was at Fort Harrison, where I boarded, as did the county officers, at a house kept by Mrs. Stewart.—It was a source of great rejoicing when the first steamboat landed in Terre Haute in 1822. In 1819 I moved to Parke County and engaged in the business of milling. I sawed and furnished the lumber for the court house erected in the public square and returned to Terre Haute in 1825."

From that date, Mr. Rose engaged in trade, and gifted with the canny wisdom and thrift of his Scotch ancestors, he became one of the most popular and successful merchants in this region.

The very fact that his early education was so meagre, in all probability, inspired him with a respect and desire for knowledge. In his then plastic mind was nurtured the seed that stimulated him in subsequent years to provide the means of education for others. Out of that dream arose, long afterwards, the splendid Rose Polytechnic Institute, a source of pride to all Terre Hauteans, a technical school whose standards of excellence are second to none in the country.

There is little doubt in the minds of our fellow citizens today that Chauncey Rose through his pioneering difficulties in the long ago developed an indomitable courage that paved the way for many of the comforts and advantages that we enjoy here now.

Knowing that men will work together for a common good, Mr. Rose envisioned the need of easier transportation and communication. He knew further that the dream alone was not enough and therefore set to work purposefully to solicit his friends and by individual subscriptions secured the means to construct the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. He contributed largely to the railroads from Evansville to Terre Haute, from Terre Haute to Crawfordsville, and from Terre Haute to Danville, Illinois. Opportunity taken at flood tide guided the decisions of Chauncey Rose, and in the great westward migration, made of his life an influence of noble achievement throughout the new state of Indiana.

The constructive inspiration of religion on a growing community, absorbed through his deep regard for his mother, an admirable Christian, influenced Mr. Rose to contribute generously toward the support of nearly every church in Terre Haute, not failing to realize the equal claims of the colored people.

In addition to his large public charities, Mr. Rose dis-



pensed on an average of ten dollars a day to those who begged at his door. The story is told that the newspaper office had a long line of applicants to carry the paper in Rose's neighborhood because he never failed on holidays to present the carrier with a five or ten dollar bill.

His public charities ran into many thousands of dollars and stand today as a fitting monument to the big hearted man who distributed the largest part of his wealth during his lifetime to insure its disposition as he planned. He left nothing to interpretation but fashioned his will so definitely that his bequests could not be displaced. It is to his credit and our great good that Chauncey Rose divided his property to benefit the largest number, especially among those with whom he lived so long and where he had acquired it.

By his magnanimous gift to the Rose Ladies Aid Society of this city he enabled it through very efficient administrators to become a magnificent charity. His donations to Providence Hospital were upon a most liberal scale. To the Rose Orphan's Home and the Rose Dispensary he left endowments adequate to assure their permanency.

Each and everything to which he gave—and he gave everything he had—left nothing to guesswork. Each benevolence had for its ultimate object the tiding of the young or the afflicted over temporary need and enabling them finally to care for themselves and others. Parental care or its nearest equivalent for orphans, medical care for the sick, and the education of youth—all these were the special consideration and the object of Mr. Rose's benefactions.

On December 12, 1874, Chauncey Rose made his first donation, a deed of conveyance of land upon which to build the Rose Polytechnic Institute. This initial amount was followed by successive gifts and the grand total in money contributed by Mr. Rose to the school will likely exceed \$100,000.

At the time of his death August 13, 1877, he was America's greatest philanthropist.

Though dead, Chauncey Rose lives in the hundred years of progress that Terre Haute has made since he broke ground for the old Prairie House on the wind swept prairie that today is the busiest crosser in a city of 62,000 people. He lives in the youthful dreams and accomplishments of the young men who have gone each year from the Rose Polytechnic to widely separated fields of endeavor. He lives in the lives of hundreds of orphans made happier by his provisions of the Rose home for them, and in the hearts of the sick and needy for whom he established the Rose Dispensary.

God gave us memories so that we may have roses in December, wrote James Barrie. God gave us noble hearted men like Chauncey Rose who has left not only to Terre Haute but to the Middle West a wealth of benefactions that "prove to live in mankind is far more than to live in a name." We salute you, Chauncey Rose! Terre Haute's Greatest Builder and Benefactor!



Rose Polytechnic Institute

Rose Polytechnic Institute located east of Terre Haute on U. S. Highway No. 40, was founded in 1874 by Charles Rose. It is an endowed college for men offering a four year course in engineering and one of the leading Engineering Schools in the United States. Its graduates have won many honors at famous schools in engineering, transportation and industrial activities throughout the United States and many Foreign Countries. Donald B. Prentiss, M.E., Sc.D., LL.D., is now president.

Rose Polytechnic Institute



EVERY new institution was once only an idea, a dream in the mind of some far-seeing man. Sometimes such a dream is never fulfilled, but sometimes, through the planning, work, and sacrifice of many men as well as the dreamer, it is fulfilled to a much greater extent than the organizer ever hoped could be true. This is especially true of Rose Polytechnic Institute.

For several years prior to 1874 Chauncey Rose considered the idea of founding a school in which the students would be taught the industrial sciences. He, himself, was an engineer by experience and inclination if not by formal training. His interests were in transportation and industry. It was natural, therefore, that he should consider as one of his major benefactions the establishment of a college for technical education. The state institutions which had been organized in the middle west by 1870 leaned more strongly toward agriculture than toward engineering. He knew from his own experience that it was difficult to find men who had adequate and particular training in certain vocations of an engineering nature. Mr. Rose was, therefore, a pioneer in engineering education in this region as he had been a pioneer in settlement more than fifty years earlier. With a number of trusted friends and business associates as incorporators, Chauncey Rose established the "Terre Haute School of Industrial Science" on the 10th of September, 1874. A month later the Board of Managers was organized with the following officers: President, Chauncey Rose; Vice-President, Josephus Collett; Treasurer, Demas Demung; Secretary, William K. Edwards. Other members of the Board were Firmin Nippert, Charles R. Peddle, Barnabas C. Hobbs, William A. Jones, Ray G. Jenckes, and General Charles Crust.

On September 11, 1875, one year after the incorporation of the college, the corner stone of its main building was laid. On the same day the name was changed by the Board of Managers to Rose Polytechnic Institute in spite of persistent protest from the founder, a change which met with unanimous approval from the citizens of Terre Haute.

Construction of the buildings continued steadily, but in June, 1877, Mr. Rose resigned as President of the Board because of ill health, and he died on August 13th. Prior to his death his gifts to the Institute had amounted to almost \$350,000 and his will provided for a bequest of more than \$100,000. In addition, at residuary legatee, the college received an amount which brought the aggregate of the founder's donations to considerably more than half a million dollars.

Some delay was occasioned by the settlement of Mr. Rose's estate and the Board of Managers did not undertake the task of selecting a president for the Institute until 1881. The following year Dr. Charles O. Thompson, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts, was chosen for the position. After selecting his faculty during the spring of 1882, Dr. Thompson sailed for Europe in July for several months study of technical education in the older foreign schools. Bulletins announcing the courses to be offered at Rose were issued in the fall of 1882, and the Institute was formally opened on March 6, 1883.

In the Articles of Association Mr. Rose had provided, "When the institution may be full, preference shall be given to the admission of residents of the County of Vigo." Thus, Rose Polytechnic Institute is primarily a Vigo County and Terre Haute college. In the half century of

its history more than seven hundred young men of this city have received its degree.

Mr. Rose hoped that the income from his endowment would be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Institute. In the Articles of Association it was stated, "In case only it shall be absolutely necessary to sustain the institution, moderate tuition fees may be charged." But that part of Mr. Rose's gifts which had not been used for the construction and equipment of buildings yielded only \$25,000 a year. This was quite inadequate to "sustain the institution", especially as the student registration increased. But the mandate that "moderate tuition fees may be charged" has always been followed by the Board of Managers and the fees today are much lower than those at other endowed colleges of engineering.

In the first catalogue issued by the college, the general purpose of the school was set forth and information was given in regard to the courses offered. "In accordance with the directions of the founder, the Institute offers a good education based on the mathematics, physical sciences, living languages and drawing, and familiarity with some form of applied science or handicraft. The course of study is so planned that every student spends a fixed portion of his time in learning the elements of the business or profession that he designs to pursue after graduating, this part of his work is called practice. Recitations, lectures, laboratory work and drawing are of uniform kind and amount for all students; exercises in practice are widely different, depending on the department selected by the student. The general course of study does not differ essentially from that pursued in other Polytechnic Schools. The practice is offered in the following departments: Mechanics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing and Design."

The first preliminary circular of the Rose Polytechnic Institute announced a faculty composed of six professors and instructors, with three professorships unfilled. Twenty-five students reported for instruction in the first class. In September, 1883, the number of faculty members was increased to seven, in 1884, to eight, and in 1888 to nine. From 1883 to 1887 the mechanical engineering course was the only one fully organized. There was no regular Professor of Civil Engineering, although instruction in civil engineering was given. In 1887 the civil engineering course was fully established, and in 1888 the first student was regularly graduated from that course. In 1889 the course in chemistry was fully established, and the first student was graduated from that course in the same year. In 1890 the demand for a special course in electricity led to a modification of the mechanical engineering course. A considerable amount of laboratory and class work in electricity was substituted for shop work; a particular degree was not given, however, in electrical engineering at that time. In 1893 the electrical engineering course was established, and the degree of B.S. in Electrical Engineering was conferred for the first time. The course in architecture was established in 1891. In order to meet the needs of the changing conditions and in order to improve the curriculum, modifications in all courses were made from time to time. In 1903 a limited number of electives in all courses were introduced. In 1891 conditions for earning the degree of M.S. in the respective courses were fixed, and also the requirements for the securing of the engineering degrees in the several courses were defined.

The requirements for admission to the Institute have been steadily increased. When the school was opened the

minimum requirements for admission were equivalent to about two years of high school work. Examinations in arithmetic, United States history, geography, English grammar, composition, and algebra were held for entrance. In 1886 the requirements were advanced to an equivalent of at least three years of high school work. Plane geometry and more advanced algebra were examination subjects. The entrance requirements were further advanced in 1897, when all of geometry, plane and solid, was required for admission, no conditions for admission were allowed under these standards. Since 1905 the requirements for admission have been the equivalent of a four years' high school course.

The first president of the school believed that a polytechnic institution should not be narrow in its outlook, for he said, "The polytechnic is a professional school, and must concentrate itself upon its own special work; but the broader the base upon which it builds, the more massive the structure that can be reared. Whether the polytechnic course shall rear an obelisk or a pyramid depends on the preparation of its students." The studies included in the early curriculum were: algebra, geometry, trigonometry, descriptive geometry, integral calculus, physics, chemistry, both general and analytical, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, mining, "systematic and special instruction in civil, topographical, and mechanical engineering," treehand and mechanical drawing, the German and French languages, history, English literature, rhetoric, and logic.

The original campus of Rose Polytechnic Institute was located at the northwest corner of 13th and Locust Streets in Terre Haute. It was approximately ten acres in extent and it was bounded on the northwest by the railroad tracks. At the time this site was selected it was thought to be sufficiently remote from the center of population to prevent diversion of students from their duties, but easy of access by graded and graveled streets, and by lines of street railway and Herdic stages. There was one large three-story academic building with a basement story, for offices, recitation rooms, library, laboratories, models, cabinets, museum, etc.; a two-story shop building for practice in wood and metals, including a smithy and foundry, besides power and lighting and heating plants; a chemical laboratory, with office, store room, and recitation room; this building, however, burned in 1895; and there was a gymnasium with locker room, rubbing rooms, and shower baths. These buildings and the ground are now owned by the School City of Terre Haute, and they are used by the Gerstmeier High School.

Besides the president, Dr. Charles O. Thompson, the faculty at the opening of the school in 1883 included Professor Charles A. Colton, Late Assistant to the Professor of Mineralogy in the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, Professor of Chemistry; Professor Edward Barnes, Graduate Student of Johns Hopkins University, Professor of the Higher Mathematics; Professor Clarence A. Waldo, Late Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, Professor of Elementary Mathematics and Librarian, Professor James A. Wickersham, Late Instructor in Kansas University, Professor of Languages; Mr. Edward S. Cobb, Late Assistant Superintendent of the American Paper Bag Company, Boston, Superintendent of Machine Shop; and Professor William L. Ames, Late Student at the Cincinnati School of Design, Professor of Drawing.

The Board of Managers of Rose Polytechnic Institute were very fortunate to secure Dr. Charles Oliver Thompson of Worcester as their first president. It required persistent persuasion on the part of the Board then in search of a president to induce him to take charge of the new Indiana school. In all the preliminary negotiations leading up to

his election and acceptance of the presidency, Dr. Thompson's advice to the Board of Managers in regard to the opening of the Institute and the scope of its work was found to be invaluable. Acting on his advice, the Board followed his directions, so that when he came to Rose, March 7, 1883, he found things much as he had planned, and he was able to take up and carry on the work thus auspiciously begun. Classes had entered and under his skillful directions instruction was begun. His whole thought was of the school and its future. Keenly alive to the responsibilities he had assumed, he labored at his task with an energy that overtaxed his strength. So, at the beginning of his career, which was rich in promise of results, he was suddenly stricken ill, and he died on March 17, 1885.

In the years following Dr. Thompson's term of office, two men served as President of Rose Polytechnic Institute for short terms: Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall from 1886 until 1889, and Dr. Henry Turner Eddy from 1891 to 1894. Dr. Mendenhall had been Professor of Physics at Ohio State University, and, at the time he was selected for the presidency of Rose, held the position of Chief of the United States Signal Corps at Washington, D. C. He left Rose to become Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Dr. Mendenhall, too, has left his imprint upon the school, for he was an outstanding scientist, an able administrator, and a leader along educational lines. Dr. Henry Turner Eddy came to Rose from the University of Cincinnati, where he had held at different times the positions of Dean and President. He especially distinguished himself in the field of graphical statics.

Following this early period, in which the dream of Chauncey Rose had become a reality, the school was fortunate in having an uninterrupted quarter-century under the presidency of Dr. Carl Leo Mees. He had come to Rose in 1897 from Ohio State University, at which college he had been Professor of Physics. He held a similar position at Rose until 1896, when he was elected President. This office he held until his retirement in 1919. At the time Dr. Mees came to Rose, the college was but a few years old, the first class having graduated only two years before. At the time of his retirement, the school had graduated more than eight hundred men in the different fields of engineering. He served the school as president for a longer time than any other man, and it was under his administration that the Institute first began to take its present high position in the engineering world. To him must go much of the credit for the development of the school.

Dr. Philip B. Woodworth, who had been Professor of Electrical Engineering and Dean at Lewis Institute, became President of Rose in 1921. It was under his leadership that the college was moved to its present location, five miles east from downtown Terre Haute on the north side of the Old National Road, now U. S. Highway 40.

The Managers of Rose Polytechnic Institute took another man from the faculty in 1923 and elevated him to the position of President of the college; this was Professor Frank Caspar Wagner, who had held the position of Professor of Mechanical Engineering. Professor Wagner had come to Rose in 1896 from the University of Michigan, where he had been on the engineering faculty. Dr. Wagner had had a wealth of professional and educational experience, and until his tragic death in 1928 by accident, he gave to the school a very able administration.

At the present time, Dr. Donald B. Prentice is President of the college. He was called to Rose in 1930 from Lafayette College where he had served as Dean and Acting President. Dr. Prentice is well qualified to head the school.



Dr. Donald B. Prentice President of Rose Polytechnic Institute

He received his engineering training at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. After practicing his profession in industry he returned to Yale to become a member of the faculty in the department of mechanical engineering, and from there went to Lafayette. Dr. Prentice was a delegate to the World Engineering Congress at Tokyo in 1929 and is a member of various scientific and professional societies.

In addition to these men, several faculty members have served in the capacity of acting president at various times. Professors Clarence A. Waldo, John White and John Pendle have all acted capably in this administrative position.

Immediately following the declaration of war by the United States of America against the Central European Powers in April, 1917, Rose Polytechnic Institute by formal action of its Board of Managers tendered the United States Government, without reserve, all its facilities, educational and material, to use in cooperating most effectively in the prosecution of the war. The Institute remained in touch constantly with Government authorities to learn what service was needed and to prepare to render it.

Members of the Class of 1917 were permitted to shorten their period of study in case of desire to enlist without the loss of class standing. Also, all ordinary holidays and vacation periods for the 1918 class were omitted and the In-

stitute remained in session all summer, in order to permit the students to continue their studies and thus complete the required work for graduation by January 4, 1918, instead of June 13, 1918. This placed at the call of the country thirty-seven young men trained as engineers, well fitted to be most useful in the branches of service where technical knowledge and skill were needed.

In May of 1918 the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, through its authorized agent, asked Rose Polytechnic Institute to undertake the task of giving special intensive training in Auto Mechanics to detachments from the United States Army. The Institute willingly undertook this work though it entailed extensive preparation to provide suitable housing and subsistence; this feature offered the most serious problem, since the college had never previously provided dormitories or residential facilities for its students. A contract was entered into on May 8th, to receive the first detachment of one hundred men to begin training June 15th. Over 400 men were trained during the war for vocational work at Rose Polytechnic Institute.

The faculty of Rose was tireless in the performance of this work assuming willingly added tasks and patriotically giving its services to the country—both in teaching and in the activities of the Council of Defense. Graduates of Rose did their share, too, in the prosecution of the war. Out of approximately 850 graduates at this time there

are records of 245 having entered the service in Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Of these 156 were Commissioned Officers, 35 Non-commissioned officers, and 54 privates. In research and bureau work, 20 Rose men were called by the government. In industrial work for the government along special lines approximately 90 were engaged. The records also show that 50 non-graduates served, 25 of these as commissioned officers. If it were possible to get complete records, the number would probably be much larger. In summary, Rose Polytechnic Institute gave to the Army, Navy, and War service 585 men, and it trained 400 in vocational work, a total of 985 men.

As early as 1913 the decision was made to move the school to more commodious quarters, but the late World War and other contingencies prevented the execution of this plan until 1921. In September, 1921, building activities were begun on the new school plant. The land for the campus, consisting of one hundred and twenty-three acres, was a gift of Anton and Herman Hulman. It is a campus of unusual beauty, since the topography of the grounds is varied, including hills, two small lakes, and meadows. Lost Creek separates the athletic field from the main campus.

On the present campus one large building, approximately 400 by 160 feet, houses recitation and drafting rooms, laboratories, library, administrative offices, shops, gymnasium and power plant. There are separate well-equipped laboratories, each 150 by 40 feet, for chemistry, physics, and chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. Two drafting and machine design rooms have tables for one hundred and fifty students. Machine and pattern shops and the foundry are equipped with machines of standard industrial types. Special mention should be made of the battery of electric furnaces for experiments in heat treating, and the equipment for photomicrographic study of materials. At the present time a hydraulics laboratory is being constructed.

The library has grown from its modest beginning in 1883, when it contained approximately four thousand volumes, to a modern technological library of over twenty-one thousand volumes. Almost a hundred periodicals are regularly received. It is particularly a technical collection, although many books and magazines of general interest may be found in it.

Another building on the campus is the Demas and Sarah C. Deming Memorial Dormitory, built in 1926 as the gift of the late Demas Deming. It is a modern fire-proof building overlooking the lake, and it accommodates sixty students in single and double rooms. There is an attractive lounge, with fireplaces. Dining room service is provided not only for the residents but also for day students at luncheon.

The Institute possesses excellent athletic grounds. The football field is in very good condition, having been very well sodded and drained. New concrete stands have replaced wooden bleachers and parking space on the track around the field makes it possible for several hundred spectators to view the games from their cars. A baseball diamond is close by. Concrete tennis courts provide first-class all-weather facilities for this sport. At the rear of the main building there is a large gymnasium, equipped for basketball and handball. Three rifle ranges, two in the main building for small calibre firing and one outside for firing at two and three hundred yards, are provided for the use of the students.

A Senior Engineer Unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the United States Army is maintained at Rose. Instruction in Military Science and Tactics is an elective part of the curriculum through which credits

toward graduation may be earned. Students who satisfactorily complete four years of training in the R.O.T.C. are commissioned at graduation as Second Lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers Reserve. Rose Polytechnic Institute is the only college in Indiana which has an Engineer Unit.

There are at present established at Rose seven chapters of national fraternities, four of which are social, one professional, and two honorary. Of the honorary fraternities, one is an engineering fraternity restricted to upper classmen of high scholastic standing, Tau Beta Pi; and the other is to recognize upper classmen who have been active in extra-curricular activities, Blue Key. The one professional fraternity is a military engineers' organization, Tau Nu Tau. There are organized at Rose student branches of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Since Rose Polytechnic Institute is a privately endowed school, it is dependent for its existence upon gifts from its friends. Since the beginning of the history of the college several donors, in addition to Mr. Rose, have given liberally to its endowment and building fund. Among the larger gifts to the school have been those made by Susan K. Francis, which gift is known as the Sarah A. Hemunway Memorial Fund; William S. Rea, for many years a member of the Board of Managers; James McGregor; Demas Denning, for many years Treasurer of the Board of Managers; William C. Ball, President of the Board of Managers from 1900 to 1922; Spencer F. Ball and Mrs J. J. Moorhead; Anton and Herman Hulman, and Josephus Collett, at one time President of the Board of Managers. In addition to these individual gifts, Rose has received large contributions from the Alumni of the Institute, from the citizens of Terre Haute, and from the General Education Board, for the permanent endowment fund and the building fund. The present endowment of Rose exceeds two million dollars, and the land and buildings on the campus are valued at more than half a million dollars.

Rose Polytechnic Institute is today an engineering college in the true sense of the word. Only men are admitted, and only degrees in engineering are given. For fifty years it has maintained high scholastic standards, and its graduates have won unusual success in engineering, transportation and industrial activities. In order to maintain this quality of instruction, the enrollment is limited, sections are small, and the instructors endeavor to meet the individual difficulties of each student. At present there is a faculty of twenty-seven members, and a student body of approximately two hundred and fifty.

Since 1883 Rose has graduated 1718 engineers. Alumni are now located in forty-five states and the District of Columbia, in Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the Philippines and ten foreign countries. Fifteen Rose Tech Clubs in leading cities provide frequent reunions. Among twelve independent technical colleges, Rose ranks third in the percentage of her alumni listed in "Who's Who in Engineering". Nearly sixty per cent of her graduates of at least fifteen years standing have positions of major responsibility in industry, transportation, communication and education.

The dream of Chauncey Rose which culminated in the establishment and development of Rose Polytechnic Institute, has become an important factor in the business, as well as educational, life of Terre Haute. This two and one-half million dollar institution has contributed and will continue to contribute very materially to the business welfare of Terre Haute.



VISTA BY WOMEN'S RESIDENCE HALL

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Indiana State Teachers College



Indiana and the sixth largest teachers college in the United States.

These latest figures are a far cry from the twenty-three students who enrolled on the morning of January 6, 1870, when William A. Jones, the first president, and two assistants opened the doors of what had been created by an Act of the General Assembly on December 20, 1863, as the Indiana State Normal School.

In that early day the founders of the College had their eyes on the future. The City of Terre Haute had donated the land for the new institution and raised \$50,000 toward paying for the construction of the new building on the site of the old Seminary Building. It was an outstanding building of its time, and modern in every way for its period.

The growth of the institution was rapid until now approximately 100,000 students have been enrolled, and more than 17,000 are graduates from the various curriculums. The College now serves approximately 3,500 different students during the entire year of three regular quarters and three special terms in the spring and summer. Graduates and former students are active in the affairs of every state in the Union and in practically every part of the civilized world.

But the College has not been without its crises which have served as a proving ground for its stamina. The first of these was in 1888 when in the middle of the morning of April 9 a fire destroyed completely the original building. For a few hours the entire future of the institution hung in the balance, but the courage and vision of those in charge triumphed.

Last spring the College paid tribute to the heroic deeds of 1888 in a pageant and special celebration at which the guests of honor were those persons still living who participated in the rebuilding of the institution. They retold a stirring story of how the late President William Wood Parsons rallied the student body and faculty to meet the catastrophe and the College rose phoenix-like from its ashes.

The keynote of the pageant given by students last spring was the reading of a quotation from the speech delivered

WITH its history rooted in an eventful past, Indiana State Teachers College looks upon its current decade of existence as the greatest era of expansion in the size of its physical plant and the scope of its function as an institution of higher learning.

The College is one of the oldest teacher training institutions in the Nation, and in student enrollment it is the fourth largest college or university in

by President Parsons at the first assembly following the fire: "It gives me new heart and new spirit to see you all here. It proves clearly what we all knew and what everyone should know, that the Normal School and the Normal Building are two separate and distinct things. Our building is in ashes, our library, laboratory, and apparatus are all gone, but the school and all essential to it, is in existence this morning and we are ready to go to work. I am sure that the world will forgive the loss of yesterday, but not today, and we must go on as before."

And President Parsons and his associates did go to work. Classes were continued without interruption in Terre Haute schools, churches and public halls. The citizens of the city again raised \$50,000 to meet an appropriation of \$100,000 from the General Assembly to restore the physical plant. Ours is regarded as an era of speed, but it is a matter of record that while the original building was destroyed by fire in April, the new structure was ready for the opening of classes the next fall. The new building, constructed with such rapidity and determination, is the present Administration Building in the center of the campus.

Just as the College passed a crisis when it restored its physical plant in 1888, it since has passed other crises in keeping its buildings and equipment on a par with the rapid pace of campus development throughout the United States and in the Midwest. As mute testimony that this pace has been kept is the fact that the value of the physical investment in the College has mounted to approximately five million dollars, and the building program now nearing the half-way mark will raise it another one and one-half million dollars.

The growth of the campus has been steady. In 1891 North Hall was added to the Administration Building, and Stalker Hall was constructed in 1905 as the laboratory school. The Library was built in 1910 and a tradition of excellence was inaugurated which today makes the Library, with its more than 130,000 volumes, not only the largest teachers college library in the world, with the exception of the one at Teachers College, Columbia University, but also one of the finest research collections on education to be found anywhere.

The College has been eager during all the stages of its development to keep abreast of the times in education, and there is no more tangible evidence of this than the construction in 1915 of the Vocational Building. Vocational education, one of the great modern developments in the entire field of education, was just becoming important in 1915. It now is one of the most important phases of education and this building, with renovated equipment, is one of the salient features of the College.

Next in order of construction was Science Hall in 1917. Although the building itself is imposing, the equipment it houses is of even more importance. Under aggressive leadership and with a faculty which the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has pronounced second to none among institutions of its type, the Science Department has done much to place the academic standing of the College on its firm footing.

The Physical Education program is not a luxury at Indiana State, for it is the obligation of the College to train athletic coaches and play directors for the schools of the state. Consequently in 1928 a new building was



Serving an average of 3500 different students throughout the school year, the College is the fourth largest college or university in Nebraska in point of enrollment, and the sixth largest teachers college in the Nation. Since it was founded in 1870 more than 100,000 have graduated from the College and 17,000 have degrees from its various curriculums. They hold positions in every state of the Union and in most foreign countries.

erected housing a gymnasium for competitive contests and two gymanasiums for women's athletics, besides facilities for handball, volleyball and other games. The gymnasium has a seating capacity of more than 3,000, and is the scene of many of the most important variety and scholastic competitions in the Wabash Valley.

One year later the Central Heating Plant was built on the campus with the most modern machinery. Then came the current improvement program which promises to entail the expenditure of three million dollars on extensive building which will give Indiana State one of the finest campuses of any institution of its size in the country.

In the Fall of 1937 leading educators in the Midwest participated in a twin dedication ceremony for the newly completed Laboratory School and W. W. Parsons Hall, the men's dormitory. Schoolmen from all sections of the country have inspected these two model structures. The Laboratory School is the largest in the Midwest, and a model of perfection in its line.

Not only does it embody all the latest trends in school equipment, with its two gymanasiums and the Sycamore Theatre, but it also conforms to high artistic standards. Adorning its walls are murals by the celebrated young painter, Gilbert Wilson, a former student in the College.

W. W. Parsons Hall was named in honor of the third president of the College, and houses 125 men students under the most excellent living conditions. Together with Women's Residence Hall, built originally in 1923 and augmented with a new wing in 1929, the College has extraordinary living facilities for its students. Both the buildings rise above the routine in dormitories because of their social and recreational rooms.

Extensive campus consolidation and beautification currently is in progress. The City of Terre Haute closed four blocks of city street area on Eagle and Mulberry streets between Sixth and Seventh to be transformed into campus area, and this is being done. A system of walks and drives with lighting will be installed. A Works Progress Administration project is carrying on the work at an expenditure of approximately \$120,000.

The General Assembly in 1936 restored the institutional improvement fund, which means approximately \$500,000 to be spent by Indiana State over a five-year period. This made possible two new buildings which are being planned now. One is to be a Fine Arts and Commerce Building to cost approximately \$350,000, and the other is to be an Auditorium and Student Building to cost \$420,000.

Both these buildings are to be constructed with the aid of Federal Public Works Administration funds, as was the case with the Laboratory School and W. W. Parsons Hall. In addition, the College has leased 16 acres on East Wabash Avenue which it plans to purchase under option within two years, and build an adequate outdoor athletic plant for football, track and field, and baseball teams to use.

Student life is recognized as an important adjunct to collegiate training, and Indiana State has been directing much attention toward enhancing it. The College Bookstore, built in 1934, has become a student center with its College Grill, and the new Auditorium and Student Building, with its swimming pool, lounge and recreation rooms, is expected further to enhance living on the campus.

Not all of Indiana State's growth and satisfaction has been derived from material things, however. The College has increasingly cherished its heritage in academic and scholarly pursuits. From the beginning the faculty has

been composed of outstanding men and women who have influenced the entire course of education in Indiana, and when it is considered that twenty-two of the College's sons now head sister institutions it does not seem an exaggeration to claim for the institution a share in the influencing of the trends in education on a national scale.

Five outstanding men have occupied the president's chair. The first was William A. Jones, who was appointed on November 2, 1869, and served until May 16, 1879, when he relinquished his duties because of failing health. His successor was George P. Brown, then superintendent of schools in Indianapolis, who held his position until 1881, when he entered publishing. At the time he became head of the College the schools of the Hoosier Capital were becoming a model for the nation.

It was a significant and sentimental moment when William Wood Parsons took up the duties of president in September, 1885, for President Parsons had been in that small contingent of students who reported for class on that grey morning on January 4, 1870, when the institution first opened its doors. He also had been a member of its first graduating class.

The great tradition of Indiana State Teachers College is wrapped up in President Parsons. For thirty-six years he was to shape the destiny of the institution which he loved as his chief life work and at his alma mater. Likewise he extended his powerful influence into the schools of his native state, and the Indiana school system of today bears the indelible stamp of this great personality. The leadership of President Parsons, which has already been related here in the circumstances surrounding the fire of 1888, constantly asserted itself on behalf of the College and of education in general.

In August, 1921, President Parsons, weary from his heavy duties but nevertheless still enthusiastic, retired to the role of President Emeritus. Linneus N. Hines became the fourth president, and great strides were made under his leadership. Under President Parsons in 1909 the College curriculum first had been organized, and in 1924 under President Hines a milestone was reached when all regular curriculums were raised to the college basis.

In 1927 the Graduate Division was established, and another great academic milestone was reached. These developments set the stage for the organization in 1928 of courses into Junior College and Senior College classifications, and the subsequent enactment by the General Assembly in 1929 of the law which changed the name of the institution from Indiana State Normal School to Indiana State Teachers College. This change, which seemed a mere formality to the layman, was of great significance in the academic standing of the institution.

President Hines retired in 1933 because of poor health, and for a brief period President Lemuel A. Pittenger of Ball State Teachers College served as acting head. On December 22, 1933, President Ralph N. Tiley became the fifth president, and he assumed his duties at the opening of the school year in 1934. With each of the College's five presidents throwing the torch to his successor the institution constantly has surged forward, and so it is with the current era of the College's growth.

Although the College's history can be conveniently partitioned into eras under the five presidents, the sustained efforts of the faculty is a vitally important consideration. Literally hundreds of thousands of Indiana school children have been taught from texts written by faculty members of the College. Generations have been raised through the



President Ralph N. Tirey

President Ralph N. Tirey became the fifth head of the institution in 1934 and is at the helm during the College's current program of expansion and building.

school system in the methods developed and pioneered by Indiana State professors and instructors.

The College's importance is recognized nationally for it enjoys the highest accrediting in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and holds membership in the American Association of Teachers Colleges and the American Council on Education.

President Tirey this summer announced a broadening of the function of the Graduate Division, in order that it may prepare the master elementary and high school teacher as well as the school administrator or supervisor. This was a logical step in the North Central's extension of its high-achieving last year to work at Indiana State toward the Master's Degree in Education.

Instruction and degrees at the College are recognized at face value everywhere, and graduates and former students are seeking for advanced degrees at 67 of the leading colleges and universities of the nation, according to a recent survey. These include Harvard, Yale and Columbia in the East, University of Chicago in the Midwest, Vanderbilt and Tulane in the South, and the University of California and Stanford on the Pacific Coast.

A study recently has revealed that the College has a larger representation in Who's Who in America than any other teachers college in the country. This same supremacy is discovered in the Dictionary of American Biography.

But with all of this prestige in the academic world, Indiana State never has lost sight of its obligations in connection with the public school. President Tirey, as an active schoolman for many years and a former president of the Indiana State Teachers Association, is keeping the College in close touch with developments in the active school world.

Going hand in hand with the mammoth building program is an intensive program to make the College increasingly a source of professional reference for the active school teacher. During 1937-38 thousands of teachers from throughout the state attended conferences and conventions on the campus.

With an unprecedented building program in progress, increased professional prestige and the highest academic standing, and a constantly rising enrollment figure, Indiana State Teachers College faces the future with a confidence that it can build with credit on the priceless heritage of its past.



Terre Haute's First Commercial College

FOUNDED IN 1862



Terre Haute's First Commercial College was founded by those pioneers of education whose ideals and visions of service to business-minded young people have played a very definite part in constructing the economic life of the Middle West. Down through the years so-called methods by which the wage-earner secured his livelihood were eliminated and others were changed by the wheels of progress which have rolled on relentlessly; at the same time new and better avenues of employment were created for the commercial graduate until industry itself has become an enduring monument to the splendid character of those pioneers, their high standards of teaching, their foresight, and their devotion to their chosen work.

Terre Haute Commercial College occupies over eight thousand square feet of floor space and is located on Seventh and Ohio Streets in the very heart of the down-town business district. It is a modern institution of the highest type, ever alert, progressive, strictly in step with current developments. It is well-located and very conveniently situated in educational, commercial and civic affairs, and is recognized for its up-to-date methods of scholarship, business integrity and service to its students, graduates and the business public. Graduation from high school is a prerequisite to admission, and its college level courses are carefully planned to serve those who fully appreciate a complete training of the better quality—a training so broad thorough, so practical that its graduates may enter



M. MARVIN SIGLER

merical colleges that is chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia, and is fully entitled to grant degrees, and otherwise to exercise the rights of a university college. This college will be known as Terre Haute Commercial College.



Class Room Scene—Terre Haute Commercial College

the field of business with an assurance that they are equipped to do their life's work in a noble, efficient, and satisfactory manner.

Owned and operated by M. Marvin Sigler, Terre Haute Commercial College is an accredited member of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools. This association is the only national organization of private com-

up-to-date equipment, who employ well qualified teachers and who provide the latest text material and the most advanced methods of instruction. Of the several thousand commercial colleges in the United States and Canada, only 260 leading colleges belong to this organization and T. H. C. C. is the only one in Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois so honored.

Terre Haute House Celebrates Centennial

1838 - 1938

CAN you look out the luxurious lobby of the Terre Haute House over U. S. Highway 41 and visualize a graceful deer alertly poised on the new-fallen snow to catch the slightest footfall, and then a minute later see the antlered animal glide through the crackling brush into the sheltering security of jack oaks and poplars a short distance away?

Truly the old order changeth, yielding place to new, and to recreate this scene all you have to do is turn back the pages of history a hundred years, a history trailing clouds of glorious pioneer endeavor, pioneer vision.

In 1818, two years after Indiana acquired statehood and Terre Haute the status of a town, when the only well in Terre Haute was on the lot now occupied by the Branch Bank of The Terre Haute National Bank, Chauncey Rose arrived here, and while he watched the star of empire on its westward move, he laid plans for the future.

With prophetic faith in the natural resources and in the fertility of soil in this region, Mr. Rose in 1838 built the Prairie House on the corner of his farm in the outskirts of town, and although gifted with the soul of a seer, he likely never envisioned the splendid edifice that is today the Terre Haute House, one of the most modern of twentieth century hosteries.

Next three years Mr. Rose closed the hotel until 1849. At that time the sound of improvements was heard in the land as the village of Terre Haute was the natural center where a river, canal, and the proposed National Road were concerned, a significant change ensued.

The building of the National Road brought Eastern men of capital and brains, and along with work on the road things began to hum at the Prairie House. The stage coaches made daily trips between Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

In 1849 T. G. Buntin, a typical landlord with genial face, pleasant manners, and ability as a story teller, assumed the management of the Prairie House which at that time was a four story building with a flat, straight front.

For a long time, since Mr. Rose did not believe in them, there were no bells in the Prairie House, but later during the construction of the railroad and canal, an English gentleman who had property interests here, registered at the hotel. Very fussy and hard to please, though a guest of Mr. Rose and lodged in the best room, the Englishman swore like a trooper when he failed to find any call bells. The next day Mr. Rose had call bells installed in all the rooms.



OLD PRAIRIE HOUSE

Erected 100 Years Ago on present location of
TERRE HAUTE HOUSE

As a guest of this hotel, you are heir to the richest of traditions extending back for a century to the old Prairie House that opened in 1838 with Mr. Theron Barnum of Baltimore as its first manager. He made a splendid start, kept a superior house, but made little money during the

In those days, five dollars a week was charged for boarding, lodging and attendance; two dollars and a half for servants, and two dollars and a half for a horse.

At dinner time a loud gong rang throughout the hotel, and the hungry guests marched into the great eating room.

of handsome dimensions, there to make an attack upon the appetizing viands. Mr. Buntin, the smiling proprietor dressed in the height of fashion and armed with carving knife and fork pointedly guided from fifty to one hundred people to the table, and then took his stand at the side-table groaning under a profusion of well-cooked joints.

Usually there was one respectable looking negro waiter augmented by ten or twelve boys aged from twelve to fifteen, dressed in white jackets but without shoes or stockings. Running and tumbling around in their eagerness to serve, they looked more like school boys playing leap-frog than hotel waiters. When the guests were seated the waiter boys sprang to their side, shouting in their ears: "What will you take, mutton, beef, roast lamb, veal, chicken pie, roast fowl or pigeons?"

Ranged up and down the long tables and cut in slices were huge piles of hot and cold bread including corn bread, sweet cakes, and pancakes, milk and butter buried in large lumps of ice, molasses, preserves and blackberry syrup in large soup tureens. Tea, coffee, chocolate, hot, cold, and iced milk were the beverages served with either white or brown sugar. Beans, hominy, potatoes, squash, and Indian corn on the cob headed the vegetable list. For dessert there were custard puddings, squares, apples, blackberry pies as well as stewed peaches, raw apples, ice cream, and watermelons.

One chambermaid made all the beds in the house and did all the other room service; she too was about shoeless and stockingless.

In one part of a room reserved for the barbershop were stored the scents and perfumed soaps often called for by the gay, young blades of the pioneer days.

Evidently the souvenir hunters started back a hundred years ago to appropriate hotel properties, for a daily inventory was taken to recover stolen goods. One night a soiled waiter boy stuck his head in room doors and shouted: "Got any spoons?" If the number in the kitchen was short, he often returned and insisted that the guests must have one or two, and to look again. About as much privacy as a gold fish, it seems, was enjoyed by the lodgers in those days.

In 1853, Mr. Rose changed the name of the Prairie House to the Terre Haute House. J. L. Hummison suc-

ceeded Mr. Buntin as manager, but after three years, claiming that the hotel was too far out from town that then clustered around the Court House square, Mr. Hummison turned over the management to Ben Hubbs. Several changes of management kept step with the passing years.

A few of the prominent business men of the town, believing such procedure would be detrimental to progress organized a company to continue the hotel. Original stock holders were Alexander McGregor, Thos. Dowling, William R. McKeen, Demas Deming, Herman Hulman and others. Mr. Rose still retained a share for himself.

In 1887 the Terre Haute House began to attract many of the best known horse racers in the country for it was that year that Terre Haute's mile track was opened where the stadium now stands, a square track with round corners,

in its day called the fastest race track in the world. The hotel became one of the famous ways west of the Allegheny mountains.

What a long, interesting trail from the old Prairie House of 1853 with its spacious yard. Located on the prairie outskirts of town to the splendid modern Terre Haute House electrically illuminated and located on the same ground, but in the Crossroads of the World!

From the sturdy oak supports of the Prairie House tavern has sprung the modern, the hospitable of concrete and steel frame, fireproof, lavishly furnished, and centrally heated throughout its two hundred and fifty elegant rooms.

The old order is changing to the new has merely become a part of the old, for with the transformation from the grand old Prairie House of 1853 to the modern Terre Haute House of 1918, there still remains the same general hospitality, the same kindly regard for the needs of every guest, and the century-old desire to help every patron of the hotel enjoy the home-like atmosphere of Terre Haute's finest hotel.

Here's to the pioneers of the old Prairie House and the present guests of the Terre Haute House.

"Under this hospitable roof may you ever find
Service and friends, both thoughtful and kind
When the cover of Night envelops you round
May your slumber be peaceful and beautifully sound."



The Terre Haute House is now operated by the Pick Hotel Corporation, which also owns the Hotel New York, Hotel Manhattan, Dayton, Ohio; Hotel Park Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; Chittenden Hotel, Culver City, Calif.; Fort Meigs Hotel, Toledo, Ohio; Hotel Raleigh, Waco, Texas; Fountain Square Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hotel Quenbourn, Quenbourn, Ky.; Dixie Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn.; Hotel Antlers, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hotel Anderson, Anderson, Ind.; Mark Twain Hotel, Saint Louis, Mo.; Oliver Hotel, South Bend, Ind.; Ventura Hotel, Ashland, Ky.; Hotel Belden, Canton, Ohio; Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Paul Dresser

From "A Sketch" by Max Ehrmann

PAUL DRESSER, composer of "On the Banks of the Wabash" and half a hundred other songs, a unique, lovable and picturesque personality, was born April 2, 1857, on Walnut Street, Terre Haute, Indiana. The house still stands. It is a block and a half from the Wabash River, which was among the first things that his boyish eyes looked upon. His first little journeys in the world were down to the river to see the boats load and unload. That was in the days of the Civil War.

In his fifteenth year, Paul was sent to St. Meinrad Seminary, in Southern Indiana. His father and mother, ardent Catholics, had decided to make a priest of him. But he did not prosper at the seminary, and after about a year he determined to leave it. He knew that his father would not consent to his leaving, so he ran away. One day, while wandering the streets of Indianapolis looking for work, he saw a Hamlin's Wizard Oil outfit. He joined it. Thus, at about sixteen years of age, the future composer of ballads the people love, became a medicine-wagon minstrel. James Whitcomb Riley was at this time reciting his poems on the Townsend Magic Oil wagon. They often may have been rivals on opposite street corners.

Paul next joined Thatcher, Primrose and West, a famous minstrel show of its day. At Evansville he was for a time "comic lead" at the Apollo Theatre. Soon we find him on the road playing one of the Johns in "The Two Johns," the plumber in Hoyt's "Tim Soldier," in "The Midnight Bell," another Hoyt production, and in "The Danger Signal." While playing in the latter piece he wrote a play called "The Green Goods Man," in which as star he toured the country two seasons. Not all of these were first class productions. Some were popular melodramas, which in the large cities played at second class theatres. The Hoyt productions, however, were first class and played in the best theatres. During these tours over the country, he was gathering a following in a class of fun loving theatre-goers. In the summer time when in New York he was establishing himself as a song writer. His first big success came at this period. "The Letter that He Longed for Never Came" was a popular national success. "The Convict and the Bird," "The Pardon Came too Late," "The Lone Grave," and other songs followed in rapid succession and were immensely successful. The last two tours that Paul Dresser made were in his own play "The Green Goods Man." In 1896 he definitely left the stage.

He became a member of a newly organized music publishing house, Howley, Haviland and Dresser. An office was established at No. 4, East 20th Street, New York. His bubbling personality, his huge picturesque figure, usually adorned in somewhat ultra-fashionable style, his ready sympathy and unstinting generosity, made him a reigning figure in the class of entertainers to which he belonged. These were happy prosperous days. In time the firm established a branch office at Chicago, in the Masonic Temple. Paul Dresser divided his time between the New York and the Chicago offices. When in New York he lived in turn at the Gilsey House, the Marlborough and the Normandie. He also made yearly journeys to West Baden, Indiana, for recreation and the mineral waters.

It was on a summer Sunday morning in 1896, in the office of the publishing house, at No. 4 East 20th Street, New York, that "On the Banks of the Wabash" had its



PAUL DRESSER

beginnings. Paul Dresser and his brother Theodor Dreiser, the now famous novelist (Dreiser is the correct family name) were the only persons present. Paul said that he wished to write a new song. There was some conversation between the two brothers; and Paul finally decided to write a river song, a Wabash River Song, "On the Banks of the Wabash." Together on this balmy summer Sunday morning they toyed with words, tender words of that river of Paul's childhood. Paul went to the piano and tried to give expression to the half-born melody that was singing itself within him. He played for some time over the keys but there was no great success. Soon other persons came in, and for that day the song remained still in the world of things unfinished. At different times, now and then, he worked at the words and music, but it was not until some weeks later, at West Baden, Indiana that he finally found the perfection of that simple melody which since has charmed two generations, and which seems destined to charm many more.

One evening at twilight, at West Baden, with the words of his song in his mind, and with an unborn melody in his heart, he walked alone to the theatre, up through the long gloomy aisle, and sat down at the piano. He had not been very well. He had had one of those periods of melancholy, so common to supremely happy natures of his kind. And there in the deepening shadows of falling night, alone, and in the beloved state of his birth, his mind

tender with memories of the river of his childhood, he beat out his soul upon the piano; he found his melody. Within a year's time, "On the Banks of the Wabash" literally was sung everywhere. The human heart, the heart of the people, knows its own. Everywhere, in all the states of the Union, in all walks of life, it touched the tender chords of human nature. The Wabash became a national river, and for the first time its beauty was justly celebrated. Home coming travelers from England, from the Rhine and from Paris reported to have heard it.

How pleasant it would be to leave off here—the success to song writer, prosperous and radiant, amid the lights of Broadway, conscious that his melodies were being sung in every theatre of the land, and that one of them had crossed the ocean! But life does not stand still. His music publishing firm after a few more years broke up, his health failed, and with it his creative talent. Ere long he moved to his sister Emma's home, at 203 West 506th Street, New York.

He was a broken man. Broadway's memory is brief. Other luminaries appeared along her glittering walks and received her homage. He did not complain, but took the decrees of fate with kindly resignation. About five o'clock in the evening, January 30th, 1906, in his fiftieth year, he passed away. His sister Emma had nursed him with tender care through his long illness; and thus wholly for the

affection she bore him, for long before he died, of worldly goods he had nothing left.

To be loved in life is life's greatest gift. To be loved in death for some bit of beauty one has given the world



The Birthplace of Paul Dresser

is to take from death some of its sting. It is a busy world and often we think it a hard world. It has need of all the charm of word and sound, of color and carven stone, that love can give it. This big hearted, dreaming, pleasure loving man gave it a melody that it long will cherish.

◆ ◆ ◆

On The Banks of The Wabash, Far-away

Words and Music by PAUL DRESSER
Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, 1857, died 1906

Adopted as State Song by Indiana Legislature in 1913.

Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Often times my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
With her face seems so incomplete—
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago her boy to greet!



Many years have passed since I strayed by the river
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged her to be my bride
Long years have passed since I strayed thro' the church-yard
She's sleeping there an angel Mary dear
I loved her but she thought I didn't mean it
Still I'd give my future were she only here!

CHORUS

*Ob, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new mown hay
Thro' the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming
On the Banks of the Wabash, far away*

◆ ◆ ◆

The House That Hulman Built

THE colorful history of Terre Haute would be incomplete without special mention of the "House that Hulman Built." For Hulman & Company is one of Terre Haute's enduring, and important, pioneer institutions.

Francis Hulman, a German emigrant, was first employed in this country by a Cincinnati firm. Of a nature easily adaptable to his surroundings, mentally alert and quick to see an opportunity, young Hulman soon conceived the idea of moving on with the westward trek of emigration.

Having heard many wonderful stories of the wonder city at the westward fringe of civilization—Terre Haute on the banks of the Wabash—Francis Hulman decided to investigate its possibilities as a wholesale distributing point. He was captivated by what he saw was in store for the future Terre Haute, for in a letter, to his brother in Germany, he refers to it as "a town of 6,000 population, three hundred miles west of Cincinnati"; this letter vividly expressed his enthusiasm, which reads in part:

"Ob, Herman, Herman, follow my advice, there is still time; you will see the truth of it later on, when you have more experience. Get Mother's consent and when you have it, hurry to get here. Here you will have an altogether different chance; you will lead an entirely different life, and be a different person. A man is free here, less dependent and a republican. He is conscious of his own worth and dignity as a man, in this free and happy America; where ignorance and poverty do not reign, and well-being and enlightenment do."

"Here tyrants and despots are not, and here, the people themselves govern, where all are looked upon alike without consideration of position or wealth, where all have the same rights, and where one can express his opinions freely; there is no censorship. The laws are good and wealth and well-being reign everywhere. You can have a good job in our new business, and gather a lot of knowledge. You can go horseback riding once or twice a week; and you can go hunting or fishing every Sunday. You will eat and drink whatever you wish:—no strong master, you will be your own master, free and independent."

Little wonder, that after having read the foregoing letter from his elder brother, Herman Hulman was sold on America, Indiana and Terre Haute.

To tell the story of the development of Hulman & Company is merely to repeat the fascinating story of the great central west—the Old Northwest Territory.

"Our new business," mentioned in the foregoing letter, opened at Terre Haute in 1850 was Ludowici & Hulman, Wholesale grocers. Their total capital was \$2,100.00. Although twenty-one hundred dollars would hardly stock a retail grocery today, it was sufficient for the carrying on of a wholesale grocery business in 1850. The firm prospered until 1853, when Mr. Hulman bought the interest of his partner in the business.

Francis Hulman continued to grow in business, and in 1858, he felt that he could afford a trip back to his boyhood home in Germany. Leaving his brother, Herman in charge of the business, he sailed with his family for Germany. But the boat burned at sea with all aboard and Francis Hulman was never permitted to return to the America he had learned to love so well.

Young Herman Hulman, taking over the management of the business, proved himself a worthy successor to his able brother, in the management of one of the outstanding enterprises of their adopted city. Under his direction, the firm continued to grow, and Herman Hulman became one of the leaders in the development of the Terre Haute that we know today.

Hulman & Company established the first lighting plant in Terre Haute in 1881; they were also the first to successfully operate a telephone system in that city. The line first worked successfully in connecting their plant with their distillery. Herman Hulman sponsored the first hospital to successfully operate in Terre Haute. And his name is prominently connected with practically every enterprise of his day, of a public nature in the city.

Today the house that Hulman built stands at the fore among Terre Haute's most important industrial firms. From a founding capital of \$2,100.00 in 1850, its invested capital now runs into the millions. Anton Hulman, Sr., succeeding to the management of the business, proved himself no less sagacious than his worthy predecessors.

Today, in addition to the business of wholesaling food products and a varied line of sundry merchandise, the firm is one of the largest coffee roasters, spice grinders and manufacturers of specialty food products in the middle west. Its "Clabber Girl" baking powder is extensively used in many states, even as far west as the Pacific states.

Hulman & Company maintain branch houses in Evansville, Indiana, and Mattoon, Illinois. Their employees run into the hundreds and their traveling salesmen are familiar figures on the streets of hundreds of cities and towns in the Old Northwest Territory.

Tony Hulman, Jr., is now the moving spirit in the business, having relieved his father of most of the responsibility. Among their customers today may be found the grandsons of pioneer Wabash Valley merchants who, themselves, were customers of the House of Hulman from the year of its founding.

It is truly inspirational to delve into the historical records of a pioneer institution that is still carrying on and yet so modernized that it bears none of the earmarks of long years of unbroken service to the public. The modern buildings—warehouses, factories, offices, and equipment of Hulman & Company—are the last words in modernity.

Its merchandise is handled, and its business carried forward with the snap and vigor of youth. In one respect only: that of the courtesy of its officers, managers and employees, a courtesy that grandmother credits only to the men and women of "them good old days," does Hulman & Company seem a part of the pioneer time in the Old Northwest Territory.

The story of Hulman & Company and other surviving pioneer time firms, is well worth the careful consideration of everyone of today. There is more to the stories of these enduring old pillars of stability than "just making money." The hearts of their stories may be found in the quality of the service they have rendered; or the spirit of fairness that permeated their dealings through all the years fraught with vicissitudes and uncertainties. Certainly, something besides just merely making money for their owners must have been a contributing factor to their longevity.

Demas Deming

"His memory will be honored by the many individuals and institutions which he came to know through generous benefactions, and his friends will cherish and hold in their hearts the regard for a statesman and a man."

from an editorial at the time of his death in 1922

Demas Deming was born at the northwest corner of First and Ohio Streets, April 15, 1841. He was the son of Demas Deming and Sarah C. (Patterson) Deming. With the exception of a short time, Mr. Deming lived his entire life in the old home at 6th and Walnut Streets and in the family home at Sixth and Poplar Streets.

He was educated in the public schools and the Academy of Waveland, Indiana, and in the big school of business experience having started it sixteen in the McKeen and Lowsey Bank which later became the bank of McKeen and Deming. He became president of the First National Bank in 1868 at the time he was twenty seven years old and was elected to any bank. Mr. Deming attributed his early start to success to his association with Chauncey Rose, who did his banking business with the firm.

Mr. Deming's first work in Terre Haute was largely through the same association with Mr. Rose. The school was then called the Terre Haute School of Industrial Science, and Mr. Deming assisted Mr. Rose, as a member of the board of managers and treasurer, in establishing Rose Polytechnic Institute. The school never lost a dollar in investment. It was one which consisted almost entirely of bonds. It is believed that Mr. Deming invested it with a good one from his own bonds.

Through his long business association Mr. Deming had many close friends among the older people of Terre Haute, and received great pleasure from the company and easily conversed with young people. His thought was not so much with the past as with the present and future.

Mr. Deming was particularly fond of interested in the welfare of a younger sister Mrs. L. E. Waterman. For a number of years Mr. Waterman was associated in business with Mr. Deming.



It was characteristic of Mr. Deming to worry very little. If he had confidence in a man or organization he knew he had better let him entirely alone. He always judged his judgment of a man, which rarely was misplaced. He was always anxious for the man who dealt with him to make money. Mr. Deming was an organizer in every way after placing a man in office and let him get on to do the work.

He had many friends among people of all walks of life, and was very strong in his likes or dislikes of people. He usually liked people who had their own opinions, even if their opinions disagreed with his. His success as a banker was largely due to his ability to say "No" without emotion which caused his advice to be sought by business men. The fact has been the cause of many difficulties for him solve many problems when the time came for decisions.

Demas Deming had great faith in the future of Terre Haute, and often expressed a wish that he might see it in the years to come. He loved to build and took great interest in the new Grand Hotel, Rose Park, and especially in the development of a boulevard and park system which he was a frequent visitor to. Deming's favorite place to be was with the opening of Ohio Boulevard and Deming Park which was the first street of the new residential area.

When he became ill Mr. Deming was having the First Baptist Church at Sixth and Cherry Streets demolished and plans made for a two story store and office building, and plans for the extension of Ohio Boulevard from 25th street east one mile to Deming Park had been completed. From his bed he gave instructions that the building and the boulevard extension should go on. Up to his last hours he was carrying on in a business way and was happy in so doing.

In the death of Demas Deming, March 7, 1922, Terre Haute lost a remarkable financier, a citizen of great civic pride and an honest, amiable man.

Hotel Deming

One of Mr. Deming's later works, prompted by civic spirit, was the financing of Hotel Deming, an eight story modern, fire-proof hotel. Hotel Deming is owned and operated by Deming Hotel Company, of which Mrs. L. E. Waterman is President, Demas Deming Waterman is Vice-President and L. E. Waterman is Secretary and Treasurer. Mary Lillian Waterman is a Director and Assistant Auditor. Robert F. Nitsche, Vice-President of Terre Haute First National Bank, is a Director. The hotel has been managed capably for several years by A. C. Lloyd.

The Oldest Bank in Terre Haute

Terre Haute First National Bank continues the policies which for over one hundred years have given this progressive community safe, sound, liquid commercial banking.

Editor's Note This local institution, of which Terre Haute is justly proud, went through the famous moratorium and was one of the first five banks in the entire state of Indiana which was permitted to open on the first day following the expiration of the President's moratorium.

Now for a look back—for the sake of a look ahead. It is 1814—a significant year in our history. Indiana is admitted to the Union and Terre Haute is founded on the Banks of the Wabash. Now as then it took capital to build a community and from whence should this money come? a banking institution of course.

The money that paid for the land on which Terre Haute was laid out probably came from the Vincennes Bank, although Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, members of the partnership which founded the town may have borrowed it from the Louisville Bank, a much larger institution. The other Indiana banks were at Madison and Brookville, the former being an exceptionally well organized and of a very high standing in the State.

In addition to these, the Vincennes Steam Mill Company, directed by Benjamin Parke, issued notes, but these were not redeemable in specie as were the others.

In 1818, the United States Bank refused to accept the notes of other banks and as the principal need for money was for the payment of land purchases and the Land Office Receiver could then only remit to Washington in specie or U. S. Bank notes, the Indiana banks suffered withdrawals to such an extent that they were forced to close shortly after.

The Vincennes Bank then became a State Bank, largely owned and controlled by the State with all that political control threatened. Of the fourteen branches authorized by the act, only Brookville, Vevay and Corydon were organized.

In January, 1834, the Legislature established the State Bank of Indiana with a charter extending to January 1, 1839 and authorized ten branches, each containing a number of neighboring counties. Vigo, Clay, Owen, Putnam, Parks and Vermillion made up the Ninth District with the bank located at Terre Haute. The building, of historic interest, known as Memorial Hall was for many years its banking house.

Some of the old books of the bank are still available, the earliest bears for its first entries, the date of March 12, 1844, over nine years after the organization in December 1834. During all of the time, we know from a resolution of thanks given Judge Demas Deming on his resignation, that there had been but one President, the old Judge himself. He was out of office but six months, however, for his successor, James Farrington, resigned in November and the judge was re-elected.

A year later, Curtis Gilbert became President and served until December, 1849, when he resigned and was succeeded again by Demas Deming. In 1850, Curtis Gilbert was again elected and his salary fixed at \$300.00 a year with the teller drawing the same. At this time the Board allowed him \$100.00 for "transporting silver to New York and bringing back \$50,000.00 in gold coin."

In 1853, he was succeeded by Levi G. Warren, whose salary was fixed at \$1200.00, with W. R. McKeen as Cashier at \$1,400.00 and Preston Hussey as Clerk at \$800.00. McKeen resigned in 1854 and probably associated with Ralph Tousey soon after in the banking house of

McKeen & Tousey on the north side of Wabash and a little east of Third.

Besides Judge Deming, the Branch Bank had as Directors during its life, Curtis Gilbert, Jacob D. Early, James Farrington, Henry Ross, Septer Patrick, Chauncey Warren and his brother Levi G., David S. Danaldson, James Johnson, Isreal Williams, Samuel Everill, W. H. Thoraburg of Greencastle, Alexander McGregor, John Strain, Nathaniel F. Cunningham, John Crawford, Samuel H. Potter, Joseph S. Jenckes, Blackford B. Moffatt, Benjamin C. Fuller and Chambers Y. Patterson. Of these, Levi Warren, Benj. C. Fuller, Samuel Crawford and Isreal Williams died in their terms as Directors.

As the term of the Charter neared expiration, the Board arranged for the redemption of their outstanding notes, sold the building and fixtures, discharged their liabilities and had after all was done a surplus sufficient to pay a dividend of \$1.37 on each \$100.00 of its stock. The final entry in the books, dated 31, 1854, was signed by Curtis Gilbert, President.

Following the close of business, the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, at Terre Haute, organized and continued in business until 1863 when by an act of the Legislature all branches were closed, the local branch organizing as the National State Bank. All of its assets, capital and other property was bought by George W. Bement and Oreston Hussey, "joint and equal owners" except that the invested capital of the Bank, United States bonds to the amount of \$25,000.00 was the sole property of Bement.

The new bank erected in 1867, the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Wabash where it continued during the two terms of its charter and then in 1905 reorganized as the Terre Haute National Bank.

In December, 1852, the Legislature passed an act which became known as the "Free Banking Law", greatly liberalizing the conditions under which banks could operate and in the next six months four new banks were established in Terre Haute, The Prairie City Bank, The Traders Bank, The Merchants Bank and the Southern Bank of Indiana.

Of these the Traders and the Merchants seem to have left no trace of their operations, the Prairie City Bank located on the north side of the Public square and about 1870 moved to its new banking house on the east side of Sixth south of Wabash, where it closed its doors in 1904.

The Southern Bank of Indiana was organized by J. H. Williams and his son F. S. Williams of Erie, Pennsylvania, who located in the north room of the double front two story buildings at the northwest corner of Second and Ohio, owned by Chauncey Ross, where they remained until the organization of the First National Bank in 1863 with practically the same directors, which took over the fixtures and rented the room then used as a banking house. The first Board of Directors of the First National was made up of Joseph H. Williams, Henry Ross, John H. Barr, B. B. Moffatt, Frederick A. Ross, Henry Musgrave and James Bell.

The Board then elected Joseph H. Williams, President

and Francis S. Williams, Cashier. A committee was appointed which purchased the fixtures of the Southern Bank and rented the quarters for \$600.00 a year. Williams resigned in 1866 because of sickness in his family and his own age and infirmities and D. W. Minshall was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Minshall had been associated with Wm. R. McKeen in the firm of McKeen and Minshall whose place of business was at the northeast corner of Third and Wabash, having removed soon after its organization as McKeen and Tousey in 1857 from another location a few doors east.

McKeen's first experience in the banking business had been with the old Branch Bank and on Tousey leaving in 1860 continued alone until joined by Mr. Deming as a partner, he having been one of the first employees in the firm of McKeen and Tousey and later with Mr. McKeen until he became a partner.

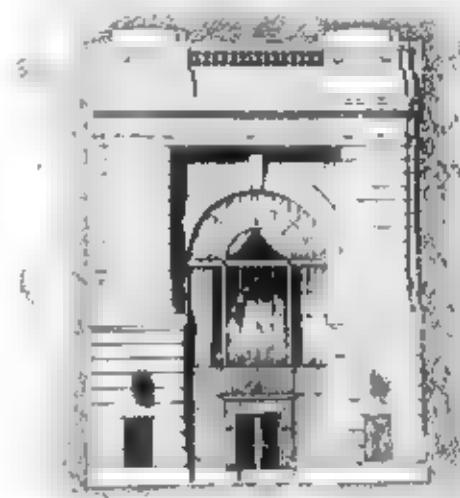
On Mr. Deming's becoming President of the First National Mr. Minshall became a partner of Mr. McKeen under the firm name of McKeen and Minshall. In 1876 they moved to their new building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Wabash and the Mr. Minshall soon retiring, the firm became McKeen & Co.

The First National under the management of Mr. Deming soon outgrew its quarters and in 1894 moved into what is now the branch of the Terre Haute First National Bank at 313 Wabash. Meantime McKeen & Co. had become the McKeen National Bank in 1901 and in 1928 merged with the First National Bank under the title First McKeen National Bank.

The United States Trust Company which was established in 1902 and the Terre Haute National Bank merged in 1927. A further consolidation was made effective when the First McKeen National Bank joined this merger to form the present Terre Haute First National Bank, which is located at 643 Wabash with the branch bank at 311 Wabash Avenue.

In addition to the banking business the Terre Haute First National Bank also operates one of the largest trust departments in the state. The late Wilson Naylor Cox was president for the past eighteen years.

The present officers are William K. Hamilton, Chairman of the Board, W. M. Myers, President, Robert F. Nietzsche Vice-President, Cecil B. Reed, Vice President, W. A. Wilson, Cashier, Ralph J. Clewe, Assistant Cashier, John E. Stein, Assistant Cashier, Ralph C. Routhan, Assistant Cashier, William T. Tichenor, Vice President and Trust Officer, and Nelson F. Schroeder, Assistant Trust Officer. Directors: Frederick R. Benson, Wilson N. Cox, Jr., Crawford F. Farley, Charles B. Gooby, Wm. K. Hamilton, Anton Holman, Jr., F. Burch James, Albert F. Kivits, Leonard Marshall, William M. Myers and Harry V. Sherburne.



TERRE HAUTE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Here in the heart of the business district the Terre Haute First National Bank provides a complete banking service in which intimate personal contact with the officers is an outstanding feature. The best traditions and standards of the older days still prevail, the old practices, only, are modified to meet the modern needs of 1938.

1876 - Wilson Naylor Cox - 1938

Was the son of Benjamin G. and Elizabeth Naylor Cox who were both members of early Terre Haute families. He graduated from Terre Haute's public schools, Exeter Academy and Columbia's Law School. In 1907 he married Miss Lizzie Gardiner of a prominent Chattanooga family. There are four sons, Wilson Naylor, Jr., Francis G., Benjamin G. and John Roger Cox.

Mr. Cox with a background as successful attorney was chosen to head the Terre Haute National Bank and later the Terre Haute First National Bank, which he developed into one of the strongest financial institutions in the Central West.



Ancient Landmark of Terre Haute

1834

1938



Memorial Hall



MEMORIAL HALL, present home of the Grand Army of the Republic, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled War Veterans is located on the South side of Ohio Street, opposite the south entrance of the Vigo County Court House. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It was erected in 1834 as the home of the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, predecessor of the present Terre Haute National Bank. The Grecian style of architecture and its massive columns are a witness to its once stately grandeur. When the finances of the State and the Nation were in a muddled condition in the early days, this state bank was an outstanding institution. It was said of it as could not be said of many of the banking institutions of that day, "it was an honest bank that paid its debts and made money for the state".

Several years ago the building was taken over by the Memorial Hall Association, whose members are named

from several of the Patriotic Societies of the city and it is devoted purely to patriotic purposes. The original part of the building stands as it was first erected 104 years ago but an addition has been built in the rear for meetings of the various societies which have their headquarters there.

The officers of the Association are: President, Henry Sneddon; Secretary, Dr. Frank A. Taber; Treasurer, Alvin W. Dudley; Directors: William Chappellie, Harry Stakeman, Alvin W. Dudley, Henry Sneddon, Norris Stakeman, Wm. F. Kreke, Albert E. Tetzl, Paul Benning, Dr. Frank A. Taber, Jas. O. Bowers, H. A. Campbell, Ed Jacobs and Edward Nichols.

A visit to Memorial Hall is worthwhile for its interesting portraits of well known citizens who were identified with the early history of the city, and of soldiers of the Civil War who were leaders in the great conflict, as well as for its relics of the Spanish American and World Wars.

Historical Outline of Wallpaper Industry

One of the earliest records of wallpaper is for the year 1481 when the King of France made a payment to a painter and illuminator for painting fifty rolls of paper decorated with three angels as part of the design. Within fifty years painted and gilded papers, done of course by hand had appeared widely in France and Holland. These papers apparently, were not fastened closely to the wall but were allowed to hang as tapestries. They were called "Chamber Hangings". The early history of course is clouded with confusion between wallpaper and wall coverings but a distinction was made by the chroniclers.

By 1600 wallpapers had become quite common in France and the Guild of Paper Hangers had already obtained a charter from the King. It is interesting to note however, that the oldest fragments of wallpaper have been found in England. The several fragments which date from the 15th century, when made at the order of Queen Elizabeth, are still extant. About this same time the industry in Holland had grown into proportions and in fact could be classed as a regular manufacturing business of relatively large importance. During the 17th century the development of design was so marked that in addition to stripes, cartouches, and diaper patterns there were grotesque flowers, fruit, animal and human figures in a wide variety of presentation.

No attempt was made at this period for continuous repeat. Each sheet was painted separately and formed a separate panel by the design with no effort to connect the sheets when placed upon the wall. The public insisted upon referring to wallpapers as painted papers although by this time virtually all of the papers were decorated by the printing process.

Blocked papers were introduced early in the 17th century and they had a great vogue in England, France and Holland long before Germany had even adopted ordinary printed papers to any extent. At that time also, travelers from the Orient brought back with them very beautiful Chinese papers, which, while first used in China, later became very valuable in the homes of the richer classes.

Chinese papers have been a great influence in the development of the entire industry and today we know that the Chinese not only use the strongest motifs in wallpaper designs. Many of our most beautiful bird and flower designs are developments of the Chinese school.

Early Germany gave one great contribution to the industry when it printed papers in relief. This was accomplished by the use of copper plates and as the plates were heated before they went to press a relief impression was obtained.

However France must be given credit for the development of the modern wallpaper and Louis XIV the Monarch who fostered Art throughout his entire reign, is probably more responsible for wallpaper than any other single man. Under his patronage Jean Papillon organized the first great printing house for wallpapers. His technique was the highest development up to that date, and was based on the registering on a block outline from a wood block. The colors were filled into this outline either by brush or by the use of stencils. Papillon designed wallpaper patterns that would join together and make a continued repeat when the sheets were pasted side by side on the wall. This father of modern wallpaper also opened the first retail shop. Up to that time most wallpaper had been sold by peddlers going from town to town.

His success immediately attracted competitors who spread rapidly through France so that by 1790 French

papers had found their way throughout Western Europe and had been carried across the sea to young America. It is worthy of note that the development of wallpaper also aroused the antipathy of the Painters' Guild and the long struggle between paint and wallpaper may be said to date from 1708, when the Painters' Guild brought suit against Papillon for infringement on their rights. The manufacture of wallpaper in England during this early period differed slightly from the method followed in France in that the colors as well as the outline were printed on the paper with wood blocks.



Modern Wall Paper Transforms a House Into a Beautiful and Delightful Home

Just as Papillon was the foremost manufacturer in France, so John Baptiste Jackson, who had a factory in Battersea, became the foremost English manufacturer. This Englishman had been an apprentice in Papillon's factory. He gave the industry an artistic turn by engraving reproductions of old masters, including Rembrandt and Titian.

Many of the more formal Colonial papers which show statuary and square building block effects were originally the masterpieces of Jackson.

By 1750 the English technique of multi color printing with the wood blocks had been highly perfected and it is entirely possible that no finer papers have ever been made than those produced at this time.

Just as the French papers had a vogue in France and the Colonies, and even Madame Pompadour, who was looked upon as a great patron of the wallpaper industry was guilty of making use of English imported papers.

It was not until 1700 that wallpaper came to America in any quantity. A few isolated instances of importation before this occurred, but up to 1700 life on this side of the water was too rigorous and the homes too simple to permit of the use of wallpaper on any broad scale. Further more in the second quarter of the 18th century imports developed and by 1745 wallpaper was in retail stock.

here, Charles Hargrave of Philadelphia having opened a store and was advertising it in the local press.

In 1725 John Rugar set up a factory in New York. Apparently he had a monopoly on domestic wallpaper for several years for it was not until the Eighties that John Walsh began to make wallpaper in Boston. After that, manufacturers sprang up all with more or less success. John Howell and his son John B. Howell established a business at Albany, New York. They had been in the business in England and started in a very modest way in the Colonies. They moved their plant from Albany to New York City later to Baltimore and from there to Philadelphia.

In 1810 cylinders were substituted for blocks in printing of continuous repeat designs. The cylinder, however, had been generally adopted by the cotton and linen manufacturers many years before so that the wallpaper industry was able to capitalize in the work of those in the textile field. While the machines were run by hand they were run so rapidly that 200 rolls a day could be printed, which, of course, was a tremendous quantity as compared to the old hand blocked methods.

The first color printing machine in America came in 1844 and was delivered to the Howell factory. Ten years later the wallpaper printing machine had been so perfected

Published through the Courtesy of F. C. Foltz, Author, and their Dialects in the Wabash Valley

Heaps Wall Paper & Paint Store, Lawrenceville, Ill., Chas. F. Schaefer, Summer, Ill.; Robinson Paint & Wall Paper Store, Robinson, Ill., O. F. Edwards, Oblong, Ill.; Mares Furniture Store Marshall, Ill., J. W. Ishler, Marion, Ill.; F. E. Lexington's Store, Martinville, Ill.; Shuey & Ritter, Westfield, Ill., Chrysler & Lansberry, Casey, Ill., W. H. Morris, West Union, Ill.; Paris Paint & Glass Co., Paris, Ill., Hayworth & Son, Paris, Ill.

H. A. Badridge, Farmersburg, Ind.; Taylor's Pharmacy, Hymera, Ind., O. B. Stark Pharmacy, Shelburn, Ind., Sullivan Decorating Co., Sullivan, Ind.; Milburn Pharmacy, Sullivan, Ind.; Charles Mason, Dugger, Ind.; Ander-

son's Drug Store, Carlisle, Ind.; Vaught & Son, Becknell, Ind.; U. G. Case & Son, Vincennes, Ind.; Cut Rate Wall Paper Store, Vincennes, Ind.; Marshall & Son, Clinton, Ind., Wm. Rhoades & Son, Dana, Ind., H. M. Overpeck, Rockville, Ind.; Arthur Powell, Montezuma, Ind., West End Pharmacy, Brazil, Ind.; Lew Hayes & Son, Brazil, Ind., Wm. Greenwood & Son, Clay City, Ind., Kattman Bros., Poland, Ind., Home Supply Co., Jasonville, Ind., Charles Criss, Linton, Ind.; T. P. Lam, Linton, Ind., Teutman's Drug Store, Worthington, Ind., Bloomfield Lumber Co., Bloomfield, Ind.; Weber's Pharmacy, Lyons, Ind.

* * *

A Pioneer in the Cleaning Industry

After learning the cleaning trade in Germany where he served four years as an apprentice at twenty-five cents a week, Julius F. Ermisch came to America.

Following his landing at New York he traveled to Cincinnati where he learned that a cleaning business was for sale in Terre Haute. Knowing his trade Mr. Ermisch had a desire to settle in a lively community. Immediately he came to Terre Haute and bought the business which was located at 652 Wabash avenue where the Herz store now stands. This was the beginning of the modern Ermisch My Cleaner.

Terre Haute was to prove to him that it was the place for him to settle for he moved from one plant to another each time the business grew larger because the former plant was not large enough to meet the expanding requirements.

Making the best of his opportunities Mr. Ermisch saw the need for more modern machinery than his first plant had when he bought it. So he made his first washing machine of an old cradle cranked by hand. Mr. Ermisch also was one of the founders of the American Association of Dyers and Cleaners.

In 1905 the cleaning establishment was moved to a large modern plant at 635 Chestnut street remaining there until the business again increased its location. Then was built the new spacious plant at 296 North Third where the business is carried on today.

Delivery when the first plant was purchased by Julius F. Ermisch was done by bicycle and horse drawn vehicles. With the coming of automobiles Ermisch's plant had the first auto delivery in the city.

The two sons Robert and Herman J., have taken over the business after having been thoroughly trained under their father's teaching. Robert has also been away to school and taken special training there.

Today Ermisch My Cleaner has one of the most modern plants in the state serving Terre Haute and community.



Julius F. Ermisch

History of Libraries in Terre Haute: 1818-1938

FLORENCE CRAWFORD, Librarian

IN the year 1938 when we pause to list our heritages and pay homage to our pioneers, let us not forget the library nor the men and women who have struggled to make it one of the outstanding educational features of the city, and the structure a gem in architecture.

William H. Wiley, Superintendent of city schools for forty-one years, is one name to be mentioned and honored in connection with the library—not only for the records he so faithfully and accurately kept, but for his untiring efforts to establish a worthwhile library and branch libraries in the schools. Quoting from his report 1872 under needed improvements he says: "The time has come when the public schools must have a library at their command."

As early as January 21, 1818 when Vigo County was formed from Sullivan County, records show feeble efforts made to form Vigo County libraries.

September 6, 1824 a library was established in Terre Haute. The Board consisting of: President, W. C. Linton; Trustees: James J. Farrington, Curtis Gilbert, Wm. Clark, Nathaniel Huntington, D. H. Johnson, D. F. Durkee and George Hussey. Librarian John Britton. This library failed financially.

Records show that in 1844 the county commissioners appointed R. W. Thompson and E. Flint trustees to replace Thomas H. Blake and Mr. Prindle.

The township library law was passed in 1853. \$160,839 was expended in the state for books and Harrison Township received its proportionate number.

In 1867 the library fund consisted of \$50,000. This amount was diverted toward the establishment of the Normal School at Terre Haute and then the library tax was repealed. What became of the books?

The citizens next attempted an "Association Library" and voted for it but the council voted down. The stock holders became discouraged and turned the association over to a group of "enthusiastic and progressive women." Lucy C. Wonner, Leona Bowyer, Elizabeth S. Byers, Eliza B. Wiley, Mary Sydney Miller, Mary F. Reeves, Ella Burt McKeen and others. This was a subscription library located at 624½ Wabash Avenue with a regularly hired librarian.

In June, 1881, the School Trustees, acting under the law of 1880, levied a tax of two cents on each \$100.00 of taxable property for library purposes. In May, 1882, the Trustees purchased the property of the Terre Haute Library Association, retained the rooms at 624½ Wabash Avenue and elected Mrs. Lucy C. Wonner librarian. Later in the year they removed to 709½ Wabash Avenue. In Oct. 1894 Miss Wonner, Assistant Librarian resigned and Mrs. Sallie C. Hughes was elected to the vacancy. In May, 1905, Mrs. Wormer resigned and Miss Leahy M. Paddock was elected librarian.

The old Universalist Church at 119 North Eighth Street was purchased in 1896 and the library was moved to that location.

By 1903 the library had again outgrown its quarters when Mr. Crawford Fairbanks came to the rescue and built one of the most beautiful and best equipped libraries in the Middle West in memory of his mother Mrs. Emeline Fairbanks.

The memorial library was thrown open to the public August 11, 1906.

Thirty-two years have passed but this structure and furnishings show little marks of time and stand as a monu-

ment to Mr. Fairbanks and his committee: W. H. Floyd, C. E. Scott, architects. A. C. Ford, E. P. Ball, W. H. Fairbanks Building Committee.

The benefits that have been derived from this enterprise will never be determined.

April 30, 1906 Miss Leahy Paddock resigned and her assistant Mrs. Sallie C. Hughes was elected librarian. Mrs. Hughes served until her death February 1927, when Miss Florence Crawford, present librarian was elected to fill this vacancy.

No accurate report of work done in a library has ever been given but we do use circulation of books as a makeshift for measurement. Comparing Mrs. Salie Hughes' first report 1906-1907 and the report of 1932 will serve to show the growth of this institution:

1906-07 Number employees full time 6; part time 1, custodian 1.

1931-32 Number employees full time 26; part time 7, custodian 2.

| Receipts | Expenditures | Circulation |
|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1906-07 | \$27,194.27 | \$15,688.16 |
| 1931-32 | \$73,017.77 | \$27,354.02 |

In 1906-07 There were 6 agencies at schools for lending books. Members of the staff visited these schools one afternoon each week.

1931-32 The library boasted of twenty-five agencies, thus covering the entire city—libraries within walking distance of every child.

These agencies consisted of 3 High School libraries, 5 one day stations at schools, 13 agencies serving schools and community, 1 hospital library, 5 stations serving Homes for aged women and Crittenden Home. We use the year 1931-32 for comparison as that seemed to be the peak of our usefulness, at least it was the best report ever made in the history of the library.

The clouds of depression had been hovering over libraries since 1929 but the storm struck with full force in the fall of 1932. The tax rate was reduced from .0719 to .0243.

How was the emergency met? Every agency was closed with the exception of the Main library, three High School libraries, serving the school during the school year, and three stations at the Homes and the Hospital library one morning per week.

Our staff was reduced from 26 full time assistants or 33 persons on the payroll, to 19 full time assistants or 22 persons on the payroll. The report for 1937 shows that the library weathered the storm and is on an upward trend. Present statistics—14 agencies; circulation 375,361; 27 persons on the payroll working part time.

Receipts, \$63,495.66. Expenses, \$40,516.15.

"Book love, my friends, is your pass to the greatest, the purest, and the most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. It will support you when all other recreations are gone. It will last you until your death. It will make your hours pleasant to you as long as you live."

Knowing the truth of Trollope's words, the staff of the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library made the effort to give each child his rightful heritage. Not discouraged with the disaster of 1932 we are starting to regain the lost ground and give back to the children that which the depression snatched so ruthlessly from them.

The Woman's Department Club

THE Woman's Department Club was founded in June, 1920, with a charter membership of 237. There had existed for ten years a council of Women's Clubs composed of a representative from each of the clubs of the city and which worked for the civic and moral welfare of the community. Then the club women planned a larger organization to take over not only the work of the Council of Women's Clubs, but to present programs along the lines of art, drama, literature, music, nature study and social science and to conduct study classes. Eleven of the larger clubs of women enrolled 100's of their membership. These clubs were: Council of Women's Clubs, founded in 1910; Art Section of Women's Club, 1915; Cho Club, 1898; Fortnightly Club, 1904; Hawthorne Reading Club, 1883; Literature Study Club, 1907; Tuesday Literary Club, 1889; Woman's Club, 1879; Young Woman's Club, 189.

In recognition of the excellent service which Mrs. U. O. Cox had rendered as Chairman of the Council of Women's Clubs, she was elected honorary President.

The plans of the founders were so wise and practical that few changes have since been made. The dues are unusually low as compared with those of similar organizations. Half of the sum collected annually is set aside with which to provide cultural programs for the various departments and the remainder is used for our other work and to make possible the owning and upkeep of a club house. The Club has always given moral and active support to the worth while projects and has contributed money and service in philanthropy, welfare work, scholarships, cultural entertainments and beautification of the city. It is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Each department strives to secure for its programs men and women of the highest standing and achievement in their various fields.

The Art Department has had excellent speakers; but its greatest service has been in sponsoring many splendid exhibitions of works of Art, some by our local artists and others by artists from all over our state and other states. Valuable paintings by three of our local artists, Blanch E. Bruce, W. T. Turman and Jane Yung hang in the Club House.

The Drama Department has brought many entertainers of national reputation and has presented talented members of their own departments.

The French Department has carried on the study of the language in three classes a week under capable teachers and has offered lectures.

The Literature Department has always had the largest enrollment and has been able to present speakers of national reputation.

The Music Department has offered fine recitals and concerts, chief among which have been given by Terre Haute musicians of very high standing and ability. The standard of music in the city has been raised by the work of this department.

The Nature Study Department has served the club and the city in the planting of trees and shrubs and in its protection of birds and wild flowers. Besides, it has offered many programs instructive and entertaining by noted students of nature lore.

The Social Science Department supervises the distribution of the philanthropic contributions of the club, which amount to \$250 or more a year. It does a fine work for the blind and strives for civic betterment and for world peace. Its programs are along the lines of sociology.

Presidents of The Club

The first president was Mrs. Edward J. Turner, who with an excellent board of officers, set a high standard. The directors' meetings were held in the Y. W. C. A building and club meetings in the churches and hotels. From the first, the ideal of a club house was cherished. The funds in the treasury of the Council of Women's Clubs was turned over to the new organization and this sum, \$162.73, grew sufficiently in eleven years to enable



MRS. ALBERTA A. FALROY

President

1938-1940

us to buy, free from any debt, our present club house. The early presidents undertook many money making projects to make this possible. In Mrs. Turner's administration the Club was incorporated; a contribution of \$250 was made toward the Fauntleroy Home in New Harmony where the first Woman's Club in the United States was formed, three hundred trees as a war memorial were planted on 24th Street; a choral society of fifty singers was formed, assistance was given to the League of Women Voters and the Club became a member of the Indiana Federation of Clubs.

Mrs. S. M. Cowgill's administration (1922-1924) opened with a guest day at the Indiana Theatre, the use of which was donated by the late Mr. T. W. Bartholdt. There were 120 members and guests present and in the ensuing year the club membership increased to one thousand members, the limit set by the Constitution at that time.

Through the courtesy of the Minshall family who had removed from Terre Haute, the use of their fine old residence on Cherry Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets was given to the Club. It made a delightful place for social activities and for some of the smaller program meetings. The house was acceptably furnished and the services of an excellent caterer secured. A room was set aside for a Woman's Exchange and a Thrift Shop was established in the basement.

The publication of a club bulletin was begun, first as two pages in a local newspaper. Space not used for club announcements was sold to advertisers and a profit made for the club. By this and other means the treasury was enriched.

The next presidency was that of Mrs. Carl D. Fischer 1924-1926. At the close of her term there were 982 paid members and a fifty percent gain in financial assets with the building fund ever in mind. The Club Bulletin became a separate publication of eight pages and was published weekly, a unique achievement among women's clubs. Mrs. B. E. White was the first editor.

Mrs. W. G. Clark, 1926-1928 became our fourth president. The keynote of her administration was to secure a club house site. With this in view, the building fund was liberally increased by a Better Homes Week, staged at Zorah Temple and by other entertainments.

The Junior Department, composed of girls from 14 to 22 years of age was organized.

A motor corps was established and is still active in rendering service at the time of conventions and when needed.

The Bulletin was edited by Mrs. Albert A. Faurot, who served in the administration and the next. A profit of \$1,250.00 for the two years was made.

Mrs. White's term closed with a membership of 1087.

Mrs. Horace E. Ture served in 1930-1932 and it was in her administration that two momentous questions were decided. The first was whether to go forward with plans for building or to purchase the mansion at the corner of Sixth and Oak streets for a club house. The latter step was taken. Removal from the Marshall house was undertaken early in 1932 to our own property, a spacious house

◆◆◆

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT CLUB OF TERRE HAUTE

Its purpose "To promote social and mental development and to make itself a power for good in the community."

President

Mrs. ALBERT A. FAUROT

First Vice-President

Mrs. CATHRYN W. GARDNER

Second Vice President

Mrs. RALPH N. TURE

Recording Secretary

Mrs. PAUL D. WILKINSON

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. SAM B. DIBBLE

Treasurer

Mrs. C. F. RAGAN

Registrar

Mrs. JOHN R. HUNTER

Membership Treasurer

Mrs. ELIAS BERKOWITZ

Advisory Council

Mrs. JOHN R. GILLEEN

Mrs. F. E. RAMSEY

Honorary President

Mrs. U. O. COX



DIRECTORS: Mrs. Paul E. Ture, Mrs. Maynard Wheeler, Mrs. Harry M. Stant
Mrs. Leslie H. Meeks, Mrs. Stewart Rose, Mrs. Donald B. Price

◆◆◆

The Community Theatre project was brought before the Club and was given its sponsorship with Mrs. Clark on the Theatre's board of directors.

Endorsement of the work of the Banks of the Wabash Association and also of reforestation of coal lands was given.

Mrs. Clark represented the Club as delegate at the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in San Antonio in 1938.

Mrs. B. B. White's term, 1938-1940 was marked by the addition of thirty-one life membership fees to the treasury. The Ways and Means Committee earned \$419 by giving card parties, advertising Henley's Flower Show and Jane Wolfe merchandise, clerking in the Herz Store and presenting a large and beautiful Shawl pageant.

The Club gave its support to the Community Fund, Anti-tuberculosis Society, Girls' Week and the Red Cross.

beautifully situated on a large lot well landscaped. On the lower floor it has a large drawing room, library, two dining rooms and kitchen accommodations. On the second floor the rooms serve as committee rooms, a small art gallery, a museum, etc.

The other weighty question was as to whether we should remain in the General Federation since the dues had been increased to fifty cents per capita, which would mean sending out of the Club treasury about \$500.00 annually. This was decided negatively by a large majority vote. Our appreciation of the leadership of one of our members, Mrs. Edwin W. Canine, who was president of the State Federation was marked by a large reception, the last social function in the Marshall home, which had served us for eight happy successful years.

The new Club House was put in order and opened. A large reception at which hundreds of friends besides the

members of the Club called, was held on February 18, 1932. Gifts of flowers, valuable articles and cash were showered upon us by members, merchants and others and generous personal service also was rendered by Mrs. Tunc and many others.

Among the many gifts, only one may be mentioned, that is a beautiful picture given by Elise Hudson Ashmead, daughter of Col. R. N. Hudson, the builder and first occupant of our Club Home. The picture is hung in as nearly its original position as possible.

Mrs. Arthur Cunningham served as president 1932-1934.

Aid was given in raising money for the depleted Community Fund.

Service for the Blind was continued under the leadership of Mrs. Jonas Watt.

A number of Forum meetings were held for the discussion of civic questions, with prominent citizens as leaders.

In 1932 the Nature Study Department planted 116 Weamore Trees along Dresser Drive.

Radio broadcasting over WBOW for a half hour each week was begun.

A lip reading class for the hard of hearing was established by Mrs. W. G. Clark.

The tennis court on the club grounds was put in order.

The Bulletin continued its weekly publication under the editorship of Mrs. Fred E. Brengle.

Aid was given the Township trustee in the planting of vegetable gardens for those on relief. Fifty dollars was donated for seeds and the work of distribution performed. 600 gardens were planted.

This year closed with a membership of 873.

Under Mrs. James Cameron Stimson's presidency, the study hours instituted under the previous administration

affording club members opportunity of self expression were continued and the Music Department added a Music Recital hour. Subscriptions to magazines of Art and Music were given to the House by these departments. Our members served on the County Better Housing Committee, Public Improvement Committee and others. One Hundred dollars were given toward the purchase of the new site of the City Hall. Besides the weekly numbers of the Bulletin under the editorship of Mrs. Charles Roll, a 62 page pictorial number was issued.

At the close of Mrs. Stimson's term the membership had reached 1,111.

Mrs. John R. Gilum served the Club well as president in 1936-1938, and now at the close of her administration we see the Club property in unusually good condition and a membership of 1,120 held together in close unity working for the good of the Club and the Community.

The new administration, 1938-1940, just beginning under the leadership of Mrs. Albert A. Lauron will strive for a continuation of the many good things which the Club has promoted and enjoyed, hoping for their increase and betterment in the future.

♦ ♦ ♦



Ox Team Caravan

Personnel of The Northwest Territory Ox Team Caravan which presented the Historical Pageant, *FREEDOM ON THE MARCH*, at the Memorial Stadium, Terre Haute, Ind., September 3rd, 1938. The arrow points to Carl Applegate, a Terre Haute young man, an outstanding member of the Caravan.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sponsored through the Courtesy of Highland Iron & Steel Division of the American Chain & Cable Co.

Max Ehrmann

Poet, Prophet, Philosopher

POET when he addresses Indiana as "compassionate mother of a people free", prophet when through the growth of science he sees the super mentality of man "advance him even to the very kingdom of light," philosopher when he essays that "any idler looking over-much at the stars may think himself a king"—poet, prophet, philosopher—Max Ehrmann is a rare combination of all three and Terre Haute is proud to claim him as her own.

Born in Terre Haute, Mr. Ehrmann, though widely traveled, has continued to reside here where "ambition may call its talents use" and where "the world in miniature presents a rich variety of interests for all its citizens."

With poetic insight he goes wool gathering among the stars, but with feet firmly on the ground, he looks about him and regrets man's frequent inhumanity to man. In his quest for justice he does not hesitate to censure where censure is due. The rights of the individual are always foremost in his mind, and both in his poetry and in his prose he has courageously expressed himself whenever and wherever the powerful have persecuted the weak. For example, during the World War, Mr. Ehrmann wrote many articles in support of the allied cause. The most widely quoted was the *Portrait of the Kaiser*, first published in the New York Sun, and subsequently reprinted in the newspapers of the allied nations throughout the world.

Mr. Ehrmann graduated from DePauw University and had two years post-graduate work in philosophy at Harvard. While at Harvard he edited the *Rambler*, national magazine of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. On returning to Terre Haute, he began writing. For a number of years, he practiced law, and was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for one term since 1911. He has devoted himself exclusively to his literary work. In September 1910 he was invited to become a member of the Author's Club of London. He is the author of more than twenty books and booklets. Among the most important of his works are *A Fearsome Riddle*, *A Prayer and Selections*, *Breaking Home Ties*, *The Poems of Max Ehrmann*, *A Passion Play*, *The Wife of Malibius*, *Daniel and Bathsheba*, *Scarlet Woman*, *Book of Faeries*, *The Bank Robbery* and *The Plumber*.

The most outstanding publication of Mr. Ehrmann is *A Prayer*, the inspiration for which was the following. Nearly a score of years ago Mr. Ehrmann lay ill at Columbia, South Carolina, where he had gone in search of health. One sleepless night when he was in and out of his bed more often than usual he heard the faint music of a dance across the street from his hotel room. Along with the melody, all the loneliness in the world crept into his soul. Bitterness in a man half alive is not edifying; furthermore it is a dangerous thing. Mr. Ehrmann arose from his bed, far from home, in a strange environment, and wrote *A Prayer*, which was somehow miraculously saved by a friend of the poet.

A Prayer was published in 1903. A framed copy was stolen from the Indiana Building at the St. Louis World's Fair, resulting in enormous publicity. The prayer was printed in the Congressional Record February 14, 1909. It has been often translated and set to music. Thousands



MAX EHRMANN

of persons read and love it because work is its creed and love its religion. The author's creed of contentment is embodied in the line, "May I not forget that poverty and riches are of the spirit."

Last year when DePauw celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, Max Ehrmann wrote the Centennial Ode, and this year he received a signal honor, the Doctorate of Literature. He was the tenth person in one hundred years to receive this degree from DePauw.

Mr. Ehrmann has an abiding faith in his fellowmen, and though he is saddened by the many differences that antagonize them he believes in the millennium where each will work for and with his brother for their mutual good.

Mr. Ehrmann goes about his daily task, quiet and unobtrusive, living life with its ups and downs, exulting in the achievements of modern man, preaching the gospel of the good neighbor, but happiest no doubt in the pleasures of a poetic, philosophic mind.

What a precious bit of advice Mr. Ehrmann offers to us all in the lines from *Worldly Wisdom*:

If you have gathered nothing in the time of youth
Your later years can be but lonely sad, uncouth
Experience is the crown of age
How comely to gray hair is truth!"

Mr. Ehrmann, poet laureate of the Wabash, and prophet with honor in your own town of Terre Haute
We salute you!

Fort Harrison Post No. 40

The American Legion - Terre Haute, Indiana



WALTER R. BELFIELD
1919 Commander

ON September 12, 1919 a meeting of the members of the World War Veterans Association was called by Alonso C. Daddleton for the purpose of merging with and forming a post of The American Legion, a charter having been received for the organization of Fort Harrison Post No. 40. The charter roll of the post contained the names of the following world war veterans. Hunter Debow Sparks, Willard G. Martin, Robert J. Cleary, Carl M. Krietenstein, William R. Simmons, Dr. T. C. Stunkard, Charles M. DuPuy, Erskine M. Bidic, Patrick Heavey, Wayne Nattkemper, Clinton Juline, William W. Fearn, Rufus W. Gilbert, Dalton B. Shourds, James Fagan, Raymond Werneke, Robert L. Smith, Charles E. Rochelle, Samuel D. Rose, Joseph O'Connell, Patrick McGuire, Benjamin H. Smith, Alonso C. Daddleton, Felix Yates, Burch Ijams, D. O. Bell, Joseph C. King, Walter R. Belfield, J. Harry Miller and Henry Marion. The first officers of the Post were: Walter R. Belfield, President; Dalton B. Shourds, Vice-President; Carl M. Krietenstein, Secretary; Dr. T. C. Stunkard, Treasurer; and William R. Simmons, Publicity Chairman. Commanders of the Post since that time have been: 1920, Harry E. Fitch; 1921, Ronald E. Lammers; 1922, Clay A. Phillips; 1923, James G. Fagin;



1924, Vernon R. McMillan; 1925, Dalton B. Shourds; 1926, Benjamin E. Wimer; 1927, Alonso C. Daddleton; 1928, George J. Beck; 1929, 1930, Robert L. Tilley; 1931, Lawrence E. Clift; 1932, LeRoy Allen; 1933, Ora D. Davis; 1934, Harold S. Fox; 1935, Robert F. Prox; 1936, David A. Glascock; 1937, Wayne I. Lowe; 1938, Joyce B. Harned.

Of the Past Post Commanders, two are deceased, Lawrence E. Clift and Ora D. Davis. Dalton B. Shourds is a member of the Post at Gulfport Miss., and all other Past Post Commanders still retain membership in this post. Carl M. Krietenstein was Adjutant in 1919 and is deceased. H. DeWitt Owen was Adjutant in 1920. Raymond T. Brown in 1921 and Harry E. Fitch has been Adjutant of the Post since that time.

During the years 1919-1930 Post meetings were held in numerous locations and in April, 1930 the present home of the post was purchased. During the past years the home has been remodeled extensively to take care of the conveniences of the members. The Post is free of debt and has a substantial working capital and surplus to take care of any emergency that might arise. The average annual membership of the post since its organization is 144.

The Post was host to the Department Convention in 1922 and in cooperation with other posts in the city again in 1937. Its major community activity is its 4th of July fireworks celebration held at the Memorial Stadium, to which all children under fourteen years of age are admitted free and the children at the Rose and Glenn Children's Homes are the special guests of the Post. During the day of the 4th the children at the two homes are furnished refreshments, and fireworks to be shot off by themselves. The annual Easter Egg Hunt is held at Deming Park and attracts thousands of children from the Wabash Valley. Members of the Post prepare, color and hide the eggs. Each year an Americanism program is conducted in the eighth grade schools and appropriate awards made to the winners selected by the teachers. Medals are



JOYCE B. HARNED
1938 Commander

given each year for marksmanship in the R.O.T.C. units at the Rose Polytechnic Institute. Other community activities consist of sponsorship of Junior Baseball teams; safety programs, Hoover Boys State; contributions to the Boy Scouts, Salvation Army and other like organizations.

One of the most outstanding efforts of community service was during the period January 24th-26th, 1937, when the post assumed responsibility for local contributions for flood relief. With the co-operation of local organizations and individuals approximately \$30,000.00 in cash was raised for the Red Cross and tons of food, clothing and equipment were sent by truck into the flood area.

The Post is fortunate in having affiliated with it an active unit of the Auxiliary and a squadron of the Sons of the American Legion. The success of the post is based on the unselfish loyalty of its members in performing the many services required of an American Legion post to veterans of the world war, their families, widows and orphans in their response to their community obligations and by their determination that their post shall be one to take pride in, consider it an honor to be a member of and command the respect for its service to community state and nation from the citizens of Terre Haute.

Agriculture an Important Factor in the Development of Terre Haute and the Wabash Valley

HELEN ROSS, *Garfield High School*

TRAVELERS who passed through the Wabash Valley during the summer of 1816 recorded in their diaries such statements as "the blackness of the soil and luxuriance of vegetation" making a peculiarly attractive picture. These same chroniclers spoke of acres of corn, the principal crop of the valley "making a fine appearance".

A farmer who had migrated from Vermont to the Wabash Valley in contrast to his yield on his former stony acres, tells of producing wheat forty bushels to the acre, corn, eighty. He records for posterity his "abundant production of apples, peaches, cherries, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries in their season". This mouth-watering record also mentions plums, paw-paws (still called Wabash bananas), persimmons, black walnuts, butter nuts, hickory and hazel nuts.

Cotton was raised in the neighborhood of Vincennes and some of it was carded at the old Fuller Ox Mill on Cherry Street. Farmers also raised hemp for cordage for flat-boats.

About 1830 Terre Haute cultivated tomatoes, then commonly called "love apples" merely for curiosities. At a later date an account says they grew tomatoes for making "catsup, pickles, etc."

The great crops of wheat were cut by hand and threshed upon threshing floors in barns where men with flails beat out the grain from the straw or in the open where horses walked around in a circle threading out the wheat grains.

Farmers and farmers' sons could earn a little additional money from the bounty for wolf scalps, fifty cents for wolves over six months old, twenty-five cents for those under that age.

Upon arriving at the new farm, an axe was put into the boy's hand and he was set to work to aid in clearing a field for corn and to help build the cabin. When the settler had his land cleared he planted corn and a vegetable garden.

Later the farmer started orchards and brought cattle and swine from the older settlements and these contributed greatly to their comfort.

In 1825 the farmer got \$1.25 to \$1.50 per one hundred pounds corn 10 cents a bushel; turnips 10 cents; sweet potatoes 25 cents, wheat 37½ cents and all other products of the soil in proportional prices.

The pioneer had now become a farmer. There was little money in circulation, and trading was the common thing. Groceries, dry goods and even subscriptions to newspapers were paid for in the produce of the farm. Powder, shot and salt were the articles sold for cash only.

With fields ready for the plow the farmer began to see his way clear. The most approved way of breaking was with a stout jumping shovel and two yokes of heavy, steady oxen. There was a certain amount of pleasure in watching such a plow tear through the rotten roots and furrow the sweet smelling earth. The plow, excepting the iron shovel and the cutter was produced on the farm, as were also the ox yokes and the oxen.

In 1850 the State Board of Agriculture was organized. Some of the earliest Granges were formed by chartering these societies and initiating their members. At a time when railroaders, bankers, manufacturers, merchants and jobbers were combining and pooling their interests, farmers acted as individuals doing the best they could.

The State Grange of Indiana was organized March 1, 1872 with John Ware as its prime organizer and first master. The founders of the State Grange had several aims to accomplish—all comprehended in the general improvement of the farmer's life. Agricultural education, better social privileges, professional training, political consideration by state and nation and protection in their commercial dealings were the leading factors of the program.

There was material progress made in farming between 1850 and 1860. Most of this was due to improvement in methods of farming and transportation.

The Civil War changed the farm life of the State. Before that time farmers did almost all their own work and were independent of the outside world. They raised great droves of hogs, butchered them, smoked the meat and sent it down the river on flatboat. Hickory hams and country sausage were the finest meats that ever graced a Hoosier table. They were highly prized by Southern planters and commanded a good price.

With the Civil War, the government suddenly made a request for millions of bushels of flour, and millions of pounds of meat, for horses and mules and for all the men. The railroads began to pick up the hogs and take them to the packing houses; they gathered up the wheat and carried it to the big city mills. The women left their homes and went into the fields. Farmers could not get hands, and so they had to buy machinery. Store clothes came into the family. The good old home life was gone forever. Farm products went higher and higher, two or three times as high as had ever been known before.

In pioneer days the farmers had paid no attention to continued fertility of the soil. Indeed it seemed too rich in many cases. Thousands of acres in Southern Indiana yet bear witness to the old style of farming. Eight or ten crops in succession often left the upland so poor that it was put into pasture or perhaps set in orchard. A field once overgrown was seldom reclaimed. Farmers after 1850 began to use more intelligent methods of farming.

Rotation of crops was now urged by almost all lecturers of the times. Beyond the ordinary barnyard manures, the enterprising farmer depended on plowing green crops under, such as clover, buckwheat, rye or grass. Salt, gypsum, plaster of paris, wood ashes, and lime were frequently recommended.

The state fair of 1856 offered premiums for the best ten acre fields of corn grown on clay, prairie, and alluvial soils. Many other premiums were offered at this and the subsequent Indiana State Fairs. All this stimulated the farmers to raise better crops, better live stock—to improve their farm products.

The last phase of the movement started by the state board of agriculture in 1851 was that for agricultural education. Purdue University was established in 1874 for agricultural education. Farmers institutes were provided for in each county by the law of 1889. Now the state is trying to help every farmer to improve his work and conditions of living. County agricultural agents are doing splendid work to develop the farming interests of the Wabash Valley. Good roads, efficient equipment, automobiles, trucks, agricultural education all unite to make of the Wabash Valley—indeed of the whole Northwest Territory—a land of milk and honey—an abundant yield of the good earth.

Character Counts

City Provides New "Y" - - New "Y" Brings City New Life

WITH the building of the new Y.M.C.A., and the revival of the movement and program in the past fifteen months, a dream of many years duration is finally being realized.

Almost 50 years ago there were two attempts to organize a Y.M.C.A. in Terre Haute. One of these made by members of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church, was headed by Dr. C. T. Ball, C. Bird King and Charles Ryan. This group met in the office of C. A. Orman, at the S. W. Corner of 7th Street and the first alleys South of Wabash Avenue. The other group, under the direction of J. D. Below, W. H. Barnhart, and Frank D. Blue, met in Mr. Below's office, on the opposite side of the street.

These movements seem to have started as early as 1889, but it was not until September, 1892, that E. E. Stacy, State Y.M.C.A. secretary, was called to Terre Haute. He met with both groups and finally influenced them to merge and incorporate on December 1, 1892, with the following directors: J. S. Talley, W. Landrum, J. R. Duncan, M. A. Hunt, W. H. Wiley, F. A. Recker, R. H. Hollingsworth, C. B. King, M. H. Waters, J. A. Parker, W. H. Barnhart and H. P. Townley.

H. P. Townley was elected president, J. W. Landrum, treasurer, and W. H. Barnhart, secretary. The directors also chose C. B. Jamison, general secretary, and Fred Barnes, physical director.

A contract was made with Samuel T. Reese for a five year lease on a building which was then under construction at the N.E. corner of Seventh and Ohio Streets. The Y.M.C.A. opened up in this building on December 20, 1892, with 350 members. At the expiration of this lease, Mr. Reese presented the building to the association, under the condition that this gift be kept secret. However, the secret soon leaked out and Wm. C. Ball of the Gazette wrote and published a glowing tribute to Mr. Reese. The property cost him \$16,000.00 and was later sold by the association for \$50,000.00.

In 1902 the Terre Haute club voted to disband and sell their property. Mr. Talley and Mr. Jamison negotiated a loan of \$5,000.00 from Demas Deming and bought the Terre Haute Club property for the Y.M.C.A., with most of the stockholders in the club gladly donating their interests to the association. Mr. Talley then headed a subscription list, to complete the payment on the property and to erect a new gym, with a \$1,000.00 donation. Charles W. Minshall and his sister subscribed \$2,000.00, W. R. McKeen, \$1,000.00, and many others in smaller amounts. The building was completed and first occupied in 1903 and served for nearly 35 years as a Y.M.C.A. headquarters. The building was repaired and remodeled in 1919, but the hard usage soon took its toll, and in January, 1936, state authorities condemned and closed the building.

Many then thought the "Y" movement in Terre Haute was dead, but in 1936 some of the younger active members of the association, headed by Ross Harriett, who at that time was secretary of the board, held several open meetings to determine the future of the "Y". Lack of physical facilities had not killed the need nor the desire to serve the young men. The new 1936 board elected Ross Harriett president, paid off old bills, and brought in a committee of three experts to make a survey of the needs for a "Y".

Bert Modesitt, formerly of Terre Haute, Roy Sorenson, of Chicago, and B. A. Schnell, of Indianapolis, conducted an extensive survey in the summer of 1936. This survey plainly showed the glaring need for a Y.M.C.A. and the committee recommended purchasing a new site, employing a general secretary, and several other things, all of which were duly carried out.

In March, 1937, the Deming Wheeler property at the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets was purchased. Deming Wheeler started a building fund with a \$5,000.00 donation. Six candidates for the general secretaryship were interviewed and in May, 1937, Wm. H. Mead, of Youngstown, Ohio, was brought to Terre Haute to head the movement for a new building. Program and building committees were appointed, membership recruited, a new constitution and by-laws adopted, and in September, 1937, additional directors and new officers were elected under the new constitution.



WM. H. MEAD

Secretary

In January, 1938, with the campaign slogan, "For You, for Youth, for Terre Haute", 300 of Terre Haute's leading citizens from every walk in life, joined forces and put over one of the city's biggest civic projects, raising \$260,000.00 in ten days.

The material result is the assurance of an adequate Y.M.C.A., a community center where, regardless of class or religion, poverty or wealth, all can meet for the common purpose of self development and civic improvement.

Plans for the new building have been prepared by architects, Miller and Yeager and have been approved by the Building Committee and the "Y" Board. The contracts will soon be let and the actual building started sometime this fall.

The plans, as they now stand, include the following features: a 23x75 foot swimming pool; a 50x80 foot gym-





Architect's Drawing by Miller and Yeager

gymnasium, tennis, game room; social room; lockers, showers, and club rooms; men's social room, lockers, and club rooms on the second floor. Several other features, which the Building Committee and the Board feel are necessary and hope to add very soon, are a Business Men's Club, two handball courts, dormitory rooms, handicraft room, grille, club rooms, and a special exercise room. It is hoped that, in due time, funds for these units will be available.

The "Y" campaign was one of the very few successful Capital Account Campaigns held in the country this year. It was a splendid demonstration of the fine spirit of co-operation shown by the citizens of Terre Haute. All elements in the city are behind this movement, as evidenced by the fact that the "Y" board is composed of Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, labor co-operated whole-heartedly in the campaign and is interested in the activities.

During the last year the "Y" has developed into a real

live force in the community. Even in temporary quarters, the "Y" provides headquarters for the Terre Haute Recreation Department, The Greater Terre Haute Movement, and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, as well as serving as a meeting place for many other groups and a co-ordinating agency for many community activities, such as Swimming Events, Golf Leagues, Stadium Softball Tournaments, Basketball Leagues, etc.

The real story of the "Y" can be told by the lives of the hundreds of boys and young men who have received their character training in this worldwide character building agency. Sam Huffman, who has been in the active service of the Terre Haute "Y" for twenty-five years, is still on the job, endeavoring to lift the sights of men in industry, on the golf course, and wherever else he serves.

It is the "Y" power that it is trying to develop in her "Youth" in the spirit, mind, and body, by BOOSTING and BUILDING A NEW YMCA.

◆◆◆

Hart Fellows Farwell

Hart Fellows Farwell was born Frederick, Illinois, March 17, 1861, died Terre Haute, Indiana, January 24, 1933. Mr. Farwell served as President and General Manager of the Citizens Independent Telephone Company in Terre Haute from 1913 until the time of his death. For many years he was a Director of the United States Independent Telephone Association. Was President of the State Independent Telephone Association for one term and was the Charter President of the Pioneer Telephone Association organized in 1920. During the World War he served as a Recruiting Officer for the United States Signal Corp in three states.

Almost his entire life was devoted to the development of the Telephone business. His start was with a signal line from his home to his place of business. The culmination was the installation of the most advanced type of automatic telephone equipment in a modern building that served as a model. Many men coming from our own and foreign countries to study and observe.



History of The Gas Company

an essential industry that has constructively contributed to the development of Terre Haute

GROUPED around the fire the Indians sat, their only diversion telling stories about the hunt and other activities of the day. The shadows of their hands as they measured out the size of the objects of which the red man was talking danced in the background. This same camp fire served to keep the Indian warm when the first chill of winter came. Everything that was cooked was cooked on this same fire. Late in the evening after activities were over someone piled ashes over the coals and left them till the morning when the squaw replenished the fire with wood and it blazed brightly furnishing heat and a place to cook the meat which they were going to eat. In the evening after the day's work was done their sole means of lighting the circle in which they gathered after the bright sun had died in the west was the campfire.

With the entrance of the white man into the Northwest Territory came more civilized methods of doing things. They brought candles to light the cabins which they built in clearings. Their fires were built in their cabins in the large fireplaces. It was not unlike the red man's way of doing, just a little advanced.

Terre Haute was once just a ground of cabins which were lighted and heated in such a manner. The modern Terre Haute has grown from a small beginning to one of the most progressive cities in the country. The development has been one of rapid strides. With the growth of the city there developed new ideas in industry. Utility companies were formed to furnish a new type of lighting and heating than had heretofore been used here. When they were formed they grew along with the growth of the city unlike many other places where the utility service is inadequate for the area served.

Early in the year of 1855 records show that T. A. Madison offered a resolution to the city council that the erection of works "for the generation of gas is an enterprise demanded by pride as well as the interest of every business inhabitant and that the council will afford every facility to the company constructing such works". The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Gas had before this time been used extensively abroad for heating and lighting and had been found convenient and inexpensive in the coastal states which were much farther along in their development than those in the inner part of the nation.

Because the council offered such a helping hand to industries is probably the reason that so many industries have located and developed here.

At any rate in the summer of 1855 the gas works of the Terre Haute Gas Light Company went under construction. The works were originally built by a Mr. Dickwell of Philadelphia at the cost of \$40,000. The holder, ninety feet in diameter and large enough to furnish gas for 50,000 inhabitants, was enclosed being one of three in the United States thus constructed.

In the March 24, 1855, issue of the Terre Haute Courier, early local paper, there were reports to the effect that the Gas Light Company with offices at Sixth street and the Vandalia railroad and plant at Second and Eagle streets, was making preparations for having the city lighted by gas for the Fourth of July. Something must have gone wrong with the original plans for lighting the city for the Fourth of July because it was not until seventeen months

later in August, 1856, that reports were in the Courier about the company beginning operation.

Incorporation papers for the Terre Haute Gas Light Company were taken out in March, 1856, with \$200,000 capital stock and no bonds. W. B. Warren was president of the company, M. W. Williams, secretary; and M. W. Dall as superintendent.

Again the council gave help to the starting company. In June, 1856, is ordered the first one hundred lamp posts for the city to be used for gas lighting. This was a great aid to the young business which was trying to gain a foothold in the city.

Considering the census of Terre Haute in 1850 was only a little over four thousand people the building of the gas company with between fourteen and fifteen miles of gas mains of six, four, and three inches in diameter was a big undertaking. It called for an investment of a great amount of capital which was done by local individuals.

On the Saturday evening of September 4, 1856, the stores and business houses of Terre Haute were for the first time lighted by gas. The city itself was lighted by 329 lamps and between eight and nine hundred meters had been installed. The lighting of the city streets commenced on October 21 of the same year.

With a stretch of our imagination since the new boulevard lights have just been installed in Terre Haute it is not hard to imagine what it must have seemed like to the citizens of the early city. Heretofore only lights of flickering shadows cast by candles had been possible and now the pioneer city was in a blaze of light. Even the streets were lighted almost as light as day, so it must have seemed to them. Before the use of gas for lighting purposes, street lighting was almost an impossibility. Now right before the eyes of the people it had been accomplished. Probably more than one citizen pinched himself to see if he were dreaming or not. Imagine what the people who came from smaller places and who had lived in the backwoods country too long to have seen the lights in the coastal cities thought. It probably made them almost shy with admiration and wonder.

Terre Haute was growing steadily. New homes were being built, new industries being established in order to better serve the community. In 1859 the Citizens' Gas and Fuel company was formed.

It was just a little before this time that crude oil had been found in great quantities around the city. This company used this crude oil to make its gas which was of twenty-two candle power much the same as natural gas.

Officers of the company were H. B. Townley, president; Anton Hulman, vice president, Willard Kidder, secretary, Frank McKeen, treasurer, and George B. Burns, superintendent.

This Company which had its mains and pipes in the north section of the city was itself located at Second and Chestnut Streets. It used the Archer process for making the raw gas.

The Citizens' Gas and Fuel company, which had an advantage over the Terre Haute Gas Light company in its indeterminate charter granted at the beginning of its incorporation as against a fifty-year charter of the latter,



Gas plant of Indiana Gas Utilities Company, located at Water and Swan Streets.

was consolidated with the other company. The Citizens Gas and Fuel company increased its capitalization from the original sum of \$100,000 to \$300,000 at this time in 1891.

And from that time until 1908 this company furnished the gas for the city of Terre Haute. Times were in great contrast to those of the early pioneer days. Houses were lighted by the gas lights which had been greatly improved since their introduction. Gas was also used to cook with, making a much cleaner and brighter fire than there had been before. It was possible with the introduction of gas for cooking to make the kitchen one of the attractive spots in the home and as modern as the rest of it was.

In 1908 the United Gas and Electric company took over the company. At its head were Demas Deming, John W. Crust, B. Marshall, and John T. Beasley. From that time till now this company has had charge of furnishing gas for Terre Haute. From time to time improvements have been made in the type and kind of service rendered but the company has remained the same.

Its consolidation meant that it became one of the ten leading gas companies in the United States for a city of the size of Terre Haute. It has continued in its policy of expansion and service until the present time. The company

in 1925 was located at Water and Swan Streets. In 1926 the name of the company was changed to the Indiana Gas Utilities company. During the same year the business was established in new offices on Cherry street in the J. T. Beasley building where it is located at present. The gas plant is located at Swan streets and Dreser Drive.

Gas has entirely disappeared from the lighting field but it is still important for cooking. Consider what the kitchen would be today without the clean economical means of cooking that is afforded by gas.

The housewife today is quite in contrast to the Indian squaw who cooked over the open campfire. Imagine what it would be to go back to those day of the pioneers in Terre Haute and use the means they did to cook and to heat our homes. We have progressed and so have the conveniences that the gas company has to offer us today not only as a cooking medium but also as a fuel to heat our homes and water.

Progress means a great deal to the advancement of any nation, and especially to a city. The gas companies as they have developed in Terre Haute have been an important factor in making the city one of the outstanding cities of its type.

♦ ♦ ♦

A Brief History of Terre Haute Savings Bank

ON November 10, 1869 a group of Terre Haute men organized the Terre Haute Savings Bank. Present at the initial meeting were R. N. Elbeck, John W. O'Boyle, James C. McGregor, H. D. Scott and John Beach. Later Thomas Dowling, Lacius Ryce and James Ross became members.

The first location of the bank was on South Sixth Street between Wabash and Ohio Streets.

Under the date of 1879 the State Auditor commends the Terre Haute Savings Bank thusly: "The accounts of this bank are kept in the most business like manner and its management deserve not only great praise but also deserves to be declared a pattern of what can be accomplished under the Acts of Legislature as regards the establishment of Savings Banks. The records of the Board of Trustees of this Bank constitute one of the very neatest and best kept records. It presents a more full and complete history of the transactions of the Board of Trustees of the Bank than any book of the kind coming under the notice of the undersigned examiner. The people can well afford to feel gratified at the existence of such an institution in their midst."

At the close of business on June 1, 1918 the Bank's statement of condition gives the commendable integrity in its personnel, and its unchanging determination to help conserve the savings of Terre Haute citizens.

The present officers of the Terre Haute Savings Bank are: R. N. Elbeck, president; Edward H. Bindley, vice president; O. R. Spangler, vice president; John G. Terhorst, secretary. The trustees are Edward H. Bindley, R. N. Elbeck, Victor F. Miller, Robert F. Prox, Omer O. Rhodes and Dr. O. R. Spangler.

The total dividends paid since September 1, 1869 by the Terre Haute Savings Bank are \$9,060.784.74, which is five sixths of the amount of total deposits, a record of which to be proud.

History of Indiana Gas & Chemical Corp.

An Important Terre Haute Industry

The Indiana Coke and Gas Company was organized May 2, 1915. The building of a by-product coke oven plant of thirty Gas Machinery Company by-product ovens together with the necessary recovery and operating machinery was started at once and the plant was placed in operation September 25, 1916. The plant was enlarged by the addition of thirty Koppers ovens in 1919 and the thirty Gas Machinery ovens were replaced by thirty Koppers ovens in 1926, giving the plant a daily carbonizing capacity of 1000 tons or 361,000 tons of coal per year.

The plant has been operating continuously at various rates depending upon market conditions since September, 1916, and has manufactured and marketed high grade metallurgical or foundry coke and (Quick Fire) domestic coke.

Coking coal in a by product plant is a distillation process at high temperature and in the total absence of air. In addition to the coke the following by-products are recovered: gas, coke oven tar, ammonia (either crude, concentrated, or ammonium sulphate), light oils, crude solvent naphtha, and naphthalene. The light oils are processed and purified to produce benzol, toluol and xylool.

On October 26, 1926 the Indiana Consumers Gas & By Products Company took over the operations of the Indiana Coke and Gas Company.

On June 26, 1929, the Universal Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Indiana Consumers Gas & By-Products Company was organized as a gas pipe line distributing company operating high pressure gas lines delivering coke oven gas from the plant of the Indiana Consumers Gas & By Products Company to a group of towns East and South of Martinsville in Indiana and to a group of towns West of Paris, Illinois in Illinois. This was the first high pressure

pipe line company in the country to undertake long distance transportation of manufactured gas.

The Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation, successors to the Indiana Consumers Gas and By Products Company, was organized and took over the operation of the plant on September 13, 1935 at which time the Universal Gas Company formerly a subsidiary of the Indiana Consumers Gas and By Products became an affiliate of the Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation.

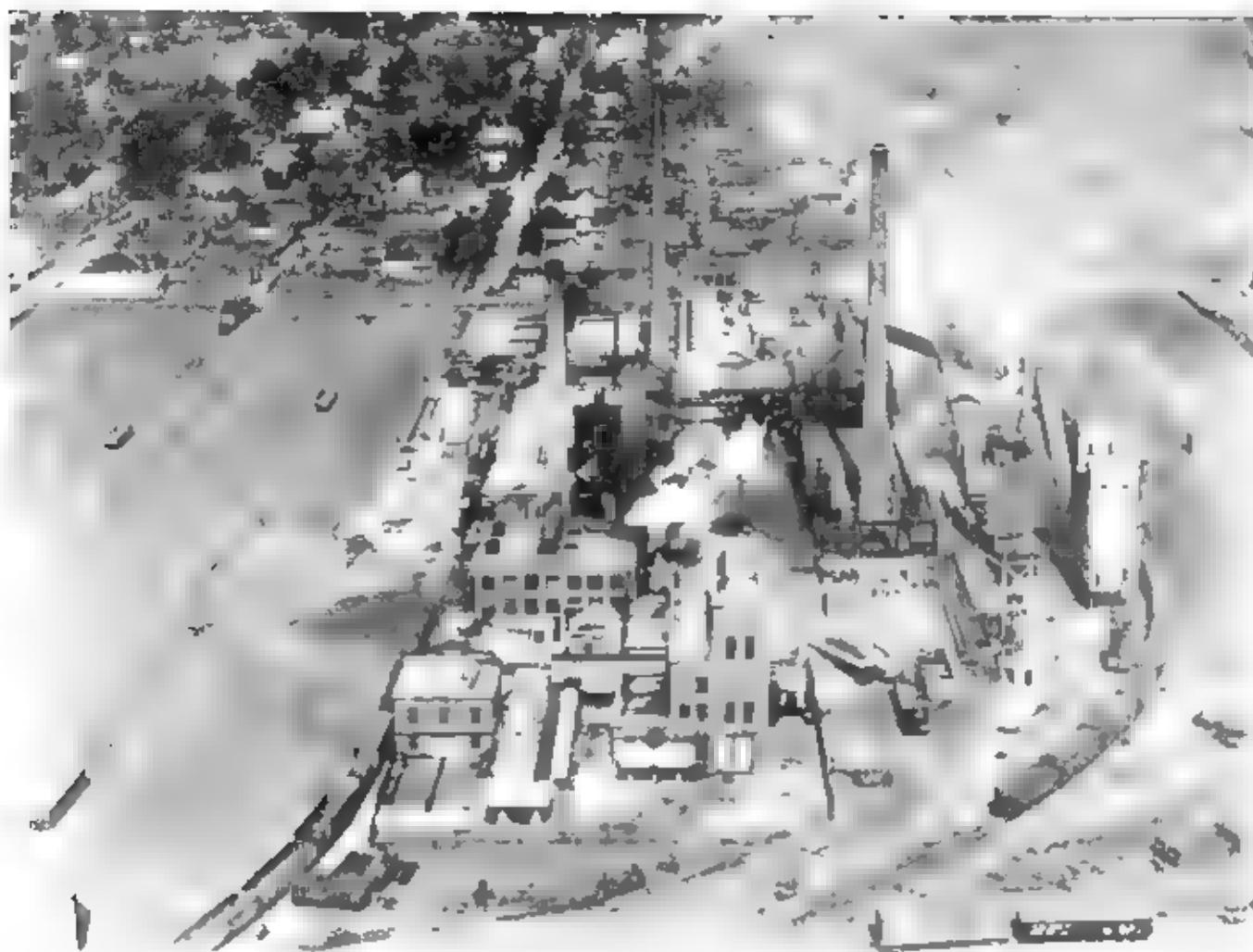
Metallurgical or Terre Haute Special Foundry coke and (Quick Fire) domestic coke are the main products of this great industrial plant, which also furnishes the gas distributed to the following cities in Indiana—Terre Haute, West Terre Haute, Brazil, Clinton, Greencastle, Martinsville, Bloomington, Bedford, Mitchell, Frankton, Columbus, Seymour and intervening communities. In the course of manufacturing these essential products certain by-products are obtained, as listed above.

The Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation is not only one of the major industries in Terre Haute but is a major asset to the community. However, the entire annual tonnage of coke marketed in this city of Terre Haute can be manufactured by the plant in the short period of two or three weeks each year. The balance of its diversified products other than the gas supplied to the local utility must be sold outside of the city.

The city has profited since 1916 through an assured and economical supply of gas regardless of the market tendencies in other communities. The city also has available an easily assured source of clean and most satisfactory fuel, namely coke. It is industries of this type which contribute to the progress and prosperity of the community.



Panorama view of part of the Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation's Plant.



Airplane view of the Indiana Gas & Chemical Corporation's Plant, one of Terre Haute's major industries.

Poems of Our City and Our State, by Max Ehrmann.

TERRE HAUTE

What place is lovelier than Terre Haute
The foliage of her many trees,
That trembles as the cooling breezes float
Across the grain fields' yellow seas?
The gentle river that caressing soars
Past shop and mill and waving green,
Each day some happy inspiration brings!
Each day a thousand hopes are born.

Here workers wend their way to pleasant homes,
And students spend romantic days.
Here lofty spires and gilded domes
Reach up to touch the sun's first rays.

Here many a youth and maid their faith have kept
Labored, lived happy, grown gray.
Here bolder ones with keener eyes have crept
To paths where fame and fortune lay.
Vast growing fields and treasures in the ground,
Art, learning, too, here find abode.
And many a forward-looking son has found
The gifts the gods have here bestowed.
What various aspirations man pursues!
It matters not what visions lure.
Here may ambition all its talent use,
Here is the world in miniature.

INDIANA

The pioneers lie in their earthen beds
Still lives their dauntless faith to do and dare
In cities that lift high their lofty heads,
In busy towns that prosper everywhere.

What sturdy men have plowed these fertile fields,
Lies in this land where pleasant rivers run,
Where wayside flowers sweetly bloom
Are nursed by never failing rain and sun.

A to me, peaceful life this people leads,
Not moved by red rebellion's scarlet leer,
Nor whirlwinds shouting out sophomoric creeds.
The turmoils of the world touch lightly here.

If in some future time our country fal,
On rocks of evil days, this middle land
Will lift her up, her sanity recall
And bind her wounds as with a mother's hand.

For here we know no sections, east or west.
Or north or south. Here are the people bound
By many sacred ties to all the rest.
Here is the heartbeat of the nation sound.

Dear Indiana always, as of old,
Keep thou thy soul unsullied as the sea,
Despise tyrants, whether mobs or gold—
Compassionate mother of a people free.

Terre Haute has one of Finest Park Systems in the Entire Country

By RICHARD A. WIS

General Superintendent of Parks

TERRE HAUTE should indeed be proud of her park system which is one of the finest in the country. A bipartisan board consisting of Mrs. Lillian J. White, Ben Becker, Guy Stantz and Anton Hulman, Jr., give faithfully of their time and knowledge without compensation to make our parks as fine as possible with our limited budget. The members are appointed by the mayor, who serves with them and votes in case of a tie.

Terre Haute is fortunate in having such a representative board and leaders in their fields. Mrs. White, serving her ninth year as a member and also president all of that time, is one of the leading club women of the city, having served as president of the Woman's Department Club and various other clubs and civic affairs. Mrs. White also served on the school board.

Mr. Becker, vice-president one of the leading retail merchants of the city, also active in Chamber of Commerce, Retail Business Men's Association and various civic and charitable affairs. Mr. Stantz, secretary, is one of the leading educators of the city, is principal of Gerstmeyer Technical High School and always active in the Izaak Walton League and other civic organizations. Mr. Hulman, a member of one of Terre Haute's oldest leading wholesale business men and financiers, serves as a director of different financial institutions and also active in various civic affairs. Mayor Beecher, one of the leading attorneys of the city, completes the board as ex-officio member. No city could have a more efficient board.

Parks were once considered luxuries, but are now deemed necessities due to the pleasures and recreation we receive in them. What would a city be without any parks? Of course Terre Haute's parks used to be more or less a luxury when the expenditures were \$90,000 to \$125,000 per year, but for the last four years they have been far from a luxury with more parks and expenditures of from \$36,000 to \$46,000 per year. The park department reaches at least 90 percent of the city population each year. Deming park and the Stadium serve the entire Wabash Valley. The average per capita cost of parks over the United States is \$1.34, some are as high as \$2.39, our per capita cost is only 16 cents. The national acreage for park acreage is one acre to every 368 people, our acreage is one acre to every 105 people. The average valuation of park properties of cities from 50,000 to 100,000 population is a little less than \$1,200,000 while ours is over \$2,250,000. These are statistics that every citizen should know. The parks department is a distinct bonding division, from the civil city and is protected as are other municipal park systems by state law. The legislature provided that in Terre Haute the tax levy each year shall be not less than 5 cents nor more than 11 cents. The levy for this year was 7 cents, which is the most we have had. Terre Haute park department as well as other park departments in Indiana should get money from the gas tax for the maintenance of their boulevards. Indianapolis is the only city at present which does. It was enacted by the legislature and it would have to be the same procedure for Terre Haute.

Managing over 600 acres of park property with an estimated total valuation of over two and one-half million dollars, the present board has gone along without any bond issues.



RICHARD A. WIS

The department has made several outstanding improvements recently, such as the renewal of band concerts in the parks this year, the first concert in 22 years. The paving of two and one half miles of roads in Deming park, Rea park and the Stadium, the final sealcoat of asphalt to be added this summer. These are the first pavements ever constructed in our parks. Constructed and landscaped a beautiful and artistic entrance to Deming park. About the greatest step forward is the acquiring of a community house which Terre Haute needed badly. When the regular park season was over we had no recreational facilities until the next park season. But now we will be able to have year around recreation as the larger cities have. The money used to obtain this community house was left by Rebecca Turner to provide a park or square named in her memory. By this arrangement we will have a park and community house combined. The community house will contain a gymnasium, auditorium with stage, game rooms, rest rooms, kitchen, showers and locker rooms.

Terre Haute has always been backward in regards to the night illumination of their Municipal Buildings. The majority of cities have done this, so the Parks department completed two units last year, the beautiful Rea Park Club house with two 1000 watt flood light projectors and the magnificent Memorial Stadium with three 1000 watt floodlight projectors, the third one to be completed this year at the Chauncey Rose Memorial in Fairbanks Park. This makes the parks department the pioneers and in fact the only ones floodlighting their beautiful municipal buildings.

In order to provide more entertainment for the public we have gone to quite an expense to provide a show wagon, complete with a folding stage and dressing rooms. This will go from park to park at night and will be in addition to the Sunday and holiday band concerts. The WPA

Recreation Department will furnish the talent for the shows

The WPA Recreation Department is furnishing leaders in ten parks for supervised play and the parks department furnishes all the equipment and materials. The parks department furnished each leader the following equipment Badminton set, croquet set, volley ball and net, playground ball, horseshoes, soft-balls and bats, baseballs and bats, deck tennis rings and handicraft equipment. Parks with leaders and equipment are Collett Memorial Rose or Herz, Sheridan, Booket T Washington, Voorhees, Fairbanks, Thompson Steeg and Graham parks. Of course, there are story telling hours too.

The parks department is constantly striving to beautify and make more inviting our parks and facilities, at these are improvements completed or under construction at the present time in Deming park, Collett park, Sheridan park, Dresser Drive, Fairbanks park and Chauncey Rose Memorial, Rea park, Stadium, Memorial park, Turner park and Community House and a small park between Sixth and Sixth and One-half streets north of Eighth avenue. We appreciate the help of the WPA which furnished practically all of the labor used in our new construction work.

Terre Haute has been fortunate in the fact that public spirited citizens have made donations of land and finances to the parks department, the most valuable of these being the Rea Park 18 hole golf Course of one hundred acres donated by Mr. W. S. Rea and the \$60,000.00 Club House donated by his widow Mrs. Geraldine Rea. This park with buildings is valued at \$260,000.00, located south part 7th and Davis Ave., another valuable one being the only riverside park, Fairbanks Park located south part of city, First and Park Streets, donated by the late Crawford and Edward P. Fairbanks and Mrs. Helen Fairbanks. There are thirty-eight acres and with improvements is valued at \$200,000.00. The Fairbanks Swimming Pool, Chauncey Rose Memorial and Amphitheatre, Sunken circle at end of Dresser Drive and the Mineral Water Fountain are all located here. Collett Park, the city's oldest park, located north part of city, 8th and Maple Ave., was donated by Josephus and Josephine Collett the parents of Mrs. Crawford Fairbanks, contains 21.10 acres and is valued with improvements at \$290,000.00. Spencer Ball park north part of city, 14th and 8th avenue was named for Spencer Ball as he left the income from approximately \$25,000.00 for the use of the parks department and contains 9.16 acres.

Published through the Courtesy of The Herz Store and Ideal Baking Co.



Henry Stuckwisch

Editor of

The H. Stuckwisch Company

Born in Germany March 4, 1847. Came to America in 1853 on sailing vessel, spending thirteen weeks on the ocean. Family settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, moving to Terre Haute in 1860. Married to Louisa Lanfersic of Cincinnati in 1865. Was associated with J. Buckley in the painting and sign writing business and in 1868 established his own decorating firm, of which he was an active member until his death in 1929. Was an ardent hunter and fisherman and helped organize the first Gun Club of Terre Haute.

Demas Deming donated Deming Boulevard along with \$50,000.00 improvements and the city named Deming park for him, it contains 160 acres of natural scenic beauty and with the fine improvements is valued at \$350,000.00, located east part of city, Brushridge and Ohio. The new portion of Dresser Drive being donated by Commercial Solvents Corp., Merchants Distilling Corp. and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Plister, the following are donating for the drive also, Harrison Smith estate, William Nehf estate, Terre Haute Paper Mill, John McCall estate, Civil City and C. M. & St. P. Railway. Turner Park and Community House donated by Rebecca Turner, south part of city, 4th and College. Simon Levi donated the income from \$50,000.00 for music in the parks after the death of his sister. A portion of Steeg Park was donated by the Beach and Gilbert families, this park is valued at \$106,000.00 due to its business location and contains 3.81 acres, located central, 14th and Wabash Ave. There are many smaller contributors which are all appreciated. Following is a list of the balance of parks, Booker T. Washington Park, south part of city, 13th and College Ave., the only exclusive colored park, the colored swimming pool is located here contains 5.32 acres. Herz or Rose Park, north part of city 13th and Locust Sts., is valued at \$91,000.00 and contains 1.18 acres and has one of the wading pools. Voorhees located in the south part of city at Voorhees and Prairie contains 17.40 acres and is valued at \$50,000.00, has one of the wading pools. The Greenwood Band plays every Wednesday evening during the summer. Memorial Park located in the north part of city at 4th and 8th Ave., contains 9.77 acres, valued at \$10,000.00 and has the sunken athletic field. Graham Park located south part of city 12th and Dean Sts. contains 9.6 acres. Sheridan Park is located north part at 28th and Beech Sts., contains 6.50 acres and was donated by Frank Miller, Albert Owens and Felix Blankenbaker, real estate promoters of that community. Boy Scout Park, the smallest park is located north part of city at Lafayette and Barbour Ave. and contains 1.1 acres. Union Depot Park is not owned by the parks department but is leased from the Pennsylvania Railroad and is located north part of city at 9th and Steamore Sts. and contains 2.84 acres. Thompson Park is located south part of city at 17th and Oak Sts. and contains 4.73 acres and the Stadium located east part at 30th and Wabash contains 51.30 acres and is valued with improvements at \$300,000.00. There is a nine hole golf course here and also a \$425,000.00 Stadium. Enjoy the parks they are yours.



The Art Of Fine Brewing Was Early Established In Terre Haute And Has Grown To National Importance

THE FALL OF 1859 marked the birth of another business enterprise for Terre Haute. Here in this struggling little city, located on the Banks of the Wabash, rose the Terre Haute Brewery, with an annual capacity to brew 5,600 barrels of Champagne Velvet Beer—truly a delight to all who partook of its goodness.

Soon the word got around. The superior quality of this famous brew increased its fame by leaps and bounds, so that in 1888 new actions were necessary increasing the size and capacity of the brewery four times.

Just before prohibition, the Terre Haute Brewery was rated as one of the seven leading breweries in the United States.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY wiped out this prospering business in 1918 and it stood idle until repeal in 1934.

MR. OSCAR BAUR, one of Terre Haute's native sons (Rose Polytechnic Class of 1887), saw an opportunity to re-establish the grand old name of Terre Haute as one of the brewing centers of the world.

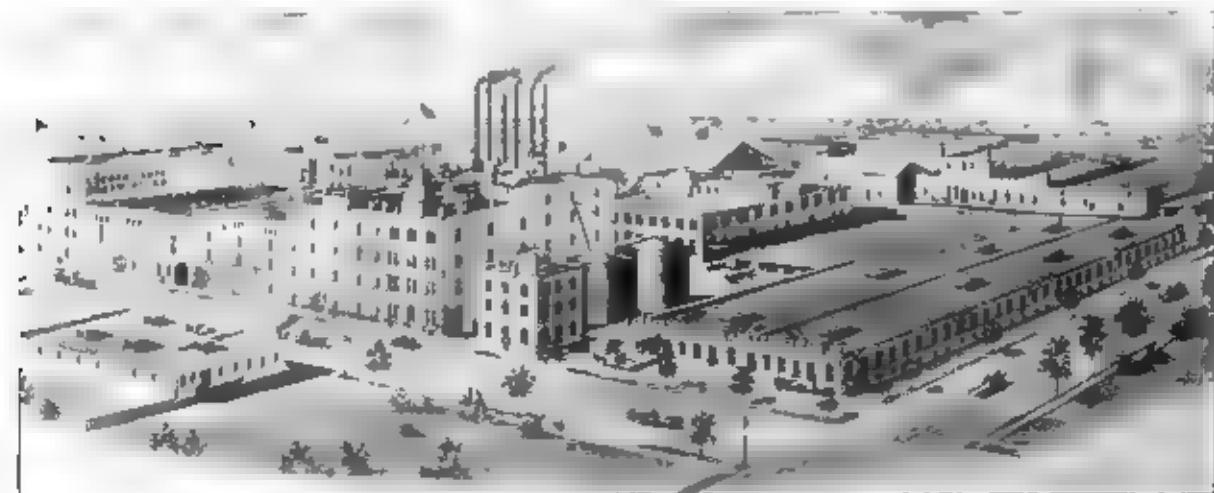
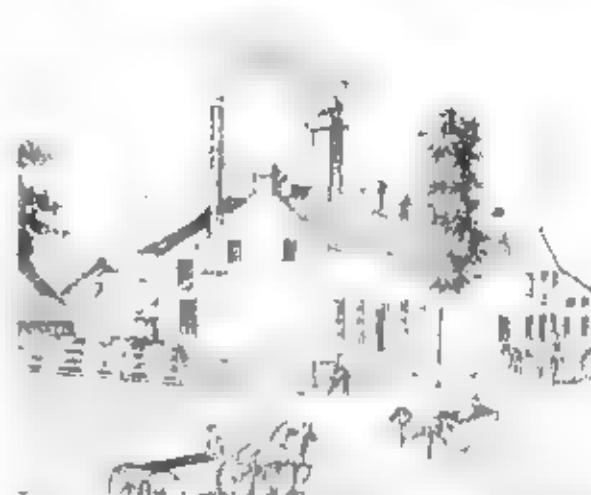
So, suiting action to the word, he reorganized the Terre Haute Brewing Company, actively directing the purchasing of new equipment, installing it and erecting modern buildings, so that when beer came back he was ready again to meet the public demand for a superior beverage.

Mr. Baur's keen business acumen and his faculty for selecting expert talent to head the various departments is ably demonstrated by the rapid strides of progress made in the sales of Champagne Velvet Beer.

Today in 31 states, as in Terre Haute, Champagne Velvet Beer is known as The Nation's Flavor-rite Drink. Terre Haute is indeed fortunate to have such a long established institution as one of its major industries.



OSCAR BAUR
President



Present Annual Manufacturing and Storage Capacity 1,000,000 Barrels, Bottling Capacity 3,744,000 Cases

From Trading Post to Modern Market

THE real genesis of buying and selling in Terre Haute precedes the actual founding of the town. A list of Indian traders was licensed by 1801 and 1802. Governor Harrison issued a license on November 20, 1801 to Ambrose Dagenet to trade with the Miami nation at their town of Terre Haute. Licenses were granted to forty traders in 1801 and nearly all of them were for trade in Indiana. The war put a stop to the trade and it was later resumed to a much less extent. In 1811 it was renewed at Fort Harrison with the Delawares, Potowocamees, Shawnees and Kickapoos and continued until about 1820. Most of the traders were French, but among those at Terre Haute was Curtis Gilbert.

Corn furnished the main food of the pioneer table, and even when game was added some dish made from corn constituted the foundation of the meal.

The first meal was made by pounding corn in a wooden mortar, but this was only a temporary makeshift at best. As soon as a score of homes were built and farms opened up in a neighborhood, someone built a horse mill. This machine consisted of two stone burn fastened to sweeps like a farmer's feed grinder and worked by one or two horses or a yoke of oxen. This work was slow and not infrequently one had to wait all day to get his "grist". The law compelled the miller to grind for each person in turn.

William Faux in his journal of 1823 wrote "Yesterday a settler passed our door with a bushel of corn meal on his back for which he had traveled twenty miles, on foot to the nearest mill, paying seventy-five cents for it."

Market houses were among our first public buildings, the first one located at Ohio and Market Streets. The butcher's trade was early represented in our town. Each butcher in clean white apron had his stall with its long bench for a counter, and a big round block for cutting and chopping the meat. On market mornings the interior of the building and especially the stalls were well lighted with great lamps adorned with huge reflectors. Market mornings came three times a week, beginning very early before the break of day. The villager with his market basket on his arm could be seen winding his way in the early gray of the morning to the town market where the best cut was served the earliest comer. Farmers improved these market days by being present with vegetables and fruits. Before returning home each villager had his basket well stored with provisions fresh as the early morning air itself.

One of the earliest attempts at store keeping in Terre Haute was that of Lucien Stock who had a small variety of goods for sale in Dr. Modenett's cabin, about the same time the Curtis Gilbert Building became a store. Bills collected from the commissioners show that Demas Denning sold goods about 1811. Other early merchants were John Earle, father of Captain Earle, Sam Jacobs, Joseph Curtis, James Jones, S. S. Collett and Abraham Markle.

Colonel Isaac Elston, one of the great men of the Crawfords and founder of Michigan City was one of the early business men of Terre Haute. He started a store with a dry goods box for a counter, but became a merchant prince in later years.

The Ross family came here as early as 1824 and while their first business was brick making, the three boys, Russell, Harry and James, engaged later in merchandising

on the west side of the public square, where, like their brother merchants, they sold calico at twenty-five cents a yard.

Alexander McGregor who came to Terre Haute in 1833, opened the first stock of hardware in town. His career as a merchant and as a railroad and bank director was a long and honorable one.

John Scott engaged first in general merchandising, afterwards in the drug business.

John F. King kept for many years a large drug store in the town and Judge Dewees, one in the center of the village. Judge Elijah Tilton had a watch maker's shop on the west side of First between Ohio and Poplar Streets "which had a bow window in which he hung his watches". About the year 1831 Thompson and Condit opened a country store on the northeast corner of Main and Market Streets.

The connotation of "country store" is necessarily vague today when department stores, super markets, and other merchandise marts specialize in their wares. The old fashioned country store of Terre Haute was all that its name implies and more, for in addition to the selling of meat, butter and eggs it interested the purchasers and sold them dry goods, tobacco, jewelry, tubs, stoves and stove pipes, hand washers, canned goods, and a hundred and one other articles. Furthermore besides the buying and selling, the country store of early vintage was the open forum for all the villagers on questions of morals, religion, marriage, politics and the latest remedies for the fever and ague. More than one important senator or representative has been elected by the group seated around the cozy warmth of a corner store, while they munched on the cheese and crackers of the country store-keeper. The housewives, too, found in it a meeting place to exchange recipes and gossip, complaints and congratulations.

P. Nippert, born in France, came to Terre Haute in 1844, opened what was known as the French Store at the northwest corner of Second and Ohio Streets. He retired from business during 1863-69 and visited Europe and Asia. On his return he became connected with the nail works here and managed it about twenty years. He was an intimate friend of Chauncey Rose.

In the early days buyers came in a continuous stream of wagons to the wholesalers from the surrounding country.

General stores sold groceries, dry goods, hardware and leather. They took in exchange grain, beans, feather, ginseng, beeswax, tallow, dried fruit and home made honey.

Market prices of 1843 quoted pork at \$2.25, wheat fifty cents per bushel, corn sixteen cents, potatoes twenty to thirty cents per bushel and flour at \$1.10 per barrel.

Bradstreet in 1866 listed 259 places of business in Terre Haute. From that time on business in the city increased. With better shipping facilities the stores of later days were able to keep a greater variety of goods, but from pioneer days up to the present generation housewives worked hard and long in the kitchen; marketing was difficult. Fresh fruits and vegetables were obtainable only in season and stores were poorly stocked. Today there are convenient food markets in every neighborhood. The freshest and finest foods of the world are available at popular prices which every home can afford. Today people live better and eat better because of modern marketing methods.

A Brief History of The Flora Gulick Boys Club

"THE boy whom nobody else wants around is good enough for me". This was the thought, twenty-seven years ago, of Flora Gilman Gulick, a daughter of a Vigo County pioneer, and the great grand-daughter of Esther West who taught school here in 1830. And the thought brought action in the founding of the Flora Gulick Boys Club in January 1908.

The Club beginning was small, with a group of five boys who gathered for evening meetings in the old Social Settlement House at First and Cherry Street.

The present Superintendent of the Club, Lex Grant Nichols, was one of those boys. The merit of the work was soon recognized by public spirited citizens, who gave it their financial support, and enabled it to increase its scope.

The Boys Club grew quickly, and soon larger quarters were necessary. Scores of underprivileged boys were enrolled, and were enjoying the games, story-hours, educational classes and other privileges of the Club.

In 1923, with the assistance of the Lions Club, the

present home was acquired and a modern gymnasium erected. Since the club was founded in 1908, thousands of underprivileged boys have benefitted through the facilities of its program. These boys have become good, substantial citizens of whom the city may well be proud.

At the present time, the Flora Gulick Boys Club has an active enrollment of over five hundred boys who would have no playground but the street—little or no influence of home—limited chance of learning the RIGHT way of living—except that given them by the Boys Club.

The Boys Club is open to all underprivileged boys of Terre Haute—365 days in the year—with a program of supervised playground activity—reading—games—manual training—and an athletic program under the direction of a college-trained man—with organized groups for basketball, football, baseball, boxing, gymnastics and other athletics of interest to every boy.

The Boys Club has trained thousands of our underprivileged boys to be better citizens and under the direction of Flora Gilman Gulick and her associates is carrying on a program of inestimable value to the community.

* * *



THE FLORA GULICK BOYS CLUB

* * *

The Union Hospital

THE growth of the Union Hospital since it received the first patient in 1892 down to the present modern plant is a testimony to the need it has filled in the community and a tribute to the loyal efforts of its many friends.

It began as a frame residence located in what was then a remote and very quiet street. In 1902 and again in 1909 brick additions were built to bring the capacity up to seventy-five patients. In 1920 it was apparent that the continuous growth of the city would require more hospital beds.

The Board of Directors had plans drawn for a seven story, fire-proof building which would hold nearly two hundred beds. A Campaign for pledges secured only \$168,

ing rooms, central supply rooms, sterilizing rooms together with the X Ray Dept and the various Laboratories such as chemical, pathologic, metabolic and electrocardiographic.

In 1931 the Kiwanis Club finished part of the seventh floor as a fifteen bed ward for crippled children. A few years later the fourth floor was finished to contain forty-four charity ward beds and now this year 1938 to the remainder of the seventh floor is being added a twelve bed ward for boys and an attractive sun deck for the use of all of the children. In this striking way was the vision of 1922 finally realized. Recently the old hospital building has been remodeled into laboratories and class rooms for the school of nursing.



Union Hospital and New Nurses Home

000 while the lowest bid was \$327,000. A momentous decision was made when the directors took the available money and put up the seven story building, but without being able to finish one floor. So desperate was the need for beds however, that \$60,000 was borrowed in order to complete the first and second floors in 1922. When these forty beds were completely filled in 1924, another campaign was launched raising \$50,000, thus completing the basement which contains the kitchens, dining rooms and store rooms, and the third floor which holds forty patients.

In 1926 an unexpected gift allowed us to complete the fifth floor for maternity cases. Since then the nursery has been air-conditioned, and it has proved so popular that during the last month (July, 1938) there were forty-five babies born. The next year another gift secured the completion of the sixth floor with five beautifully tiled operat-

In 1937 the new Nurses' Home was built adjoining the hospital on the north. Space does not permit listing the many gifts that have made this achievement possible.

The hospital is directed by a board of twenty-five citizens of which Mr. W. B. Hice is President, F. Burch Ijams, Vice President; Harold F. Harrison, Secretary, Robert F. Nitsche, Treasurer. The Superintendent is Dr Charles N. Combs and the assistant Mr. Frank G. Sheffler. Miss Bessie Small, R.N., is Director of Nurses. The Medical staff consists of fifty physicians who donate their services to the indigent patients.

There is a teaching and supervising staff of twelve graduate nurses, who instruct the 85 pupil nurses. The three Furnishing Societies are indispensable auxiliaries to the charitable activities of the hospital and are composed of hundreds of loyal women who work for this department.

Business and Professional Women's Club



MABEL DUNLAP CURRY
1917 President

ONE of the pioneers of business and professional women's organizations—in both local and national fields—the Terre Haute Business and Professional Women's Club now records twenty-two years of achievement for itself and for the city. The local club, formed in February, 1917, with Mabel Dunlap Curry as president of its three hundred charter members, was the first of such organizations in the city. It was granted its charter as a member of the Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in September, 1919. At the last annual convention of the Federation, incidentally held in Terre Haute, the local club was accorded a place with the foremost units in the state. Today under the presidency of Emma Klatt, it is advancing further in its onward march.

Organized for the purpose of establishing a closer relationship among business and professional women and of promoting their interests, the club at the same time has taken its place prominently and efficiently with other local organizations in community efforts. An early ambition, that of having its own club house and one which was realized in the procuring of the beautiful old Hulman home on Ohio street (since razed) under the presidency of Emma May, established the organization as a community influence. Shortly after occupation of its own home, the club, under Lena Stahl's presidency, engineered a pretentious public event, a week's exhibit



of Wabash Valley Food Products and evening entertainments in its headquarters, attracting thousands of visitors throughout the valley. Later it assumed sponsorship for Girl Scout work assigned to it. In commemoration of one of its most valuable members, Harriet Shepard, the club established the Harriet Shepard Memorial Fund with which to assist in the tuberculin test work in the public schools. The organization gave aid in the promotion of Terre Haute's safety program through the distribution of automobile safety signs. To all requests to assist in civic enterprises, the club has responded generously.

Under the direction of its public relations committee, the Terre Haute B. and P. W. Club has manifested publicly its interest in such subjects as mental hygiene, Indiana's state parks, leisure time, federal welfare work, local art and several state historical events. Through other committees, such as Education, Health, Legislation, Research and International Relations, the Terre Haute woman's group has identified itself with movements under these respective classifications. Various phases of education have been studied, numbers of health programs have been sponsored; state legislation of importance to women has inspired investigation and activity, research work has received attention and through the international relations committee, an understanding among the women of different nationalities has been striven for.

The local club has been hostess for two state meetings of the Indiana Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs—the first one in 1924 and the second, last May. It has brought to the city as speaker on three different occasions the internationally known Lena Madesta Phillips, world leader of business and professional women, and this year the club gave the community opportunity to hear Judge Florence Kelley, national figure. For one year the editorship of the Hoosier Business Woman, state federation organ, was held by a member



EMMA KLATT
1938 President

of the Terre Haute club. Through Mary Hulls, Besse Callahan, Lulu Freeman and Nora Bell Ravesdale the local group has had representation on the state board.

The Terre Haute Business and Professional Women's Club came into existence during the World War, when women were finding themselves holding all kinds of professional, business and industrial positions. The time therefore, was ripe for such a local club, a fact that explains its "rush-room" growth. Scores of teachers, who later formed their own professional organization, were included in the first enrollment. Membership also was extended to all housewives, upon the number of whom a limit since has been placed. Since the early days of the club, its membership has been an "ebb and flow". However, under the two-year presidency of Lulu Freeman, which expired in April, its roster was brought to the gratifying number of 361+14.

Numerous turn-overs in membership have been recorded. Today there is affiliated but one charter member who has year by year retained her membership—Florence Wynkoop, a past president. Through its years of activity, the Terre Haute club has sought always to live up to the slogan adopted by National Federation of B. and P. W. Clubs and handed down to local organizations. "A better business woman for a better business world."

Early Courts and Judges of Vigo County

GEORGE A. SCOTT

THE Constitution of the State of Indiana, adopted in 1816, provided for the judicial system of the State, being the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts, and giving the legislature authority to establish other inferior courts.

The Supreme Court was composed of three judges, appointed by the Governor and held office for seven years.

The Circuit Courts were established in every county and the counties were arranged in groups called "Circuits."

Vigo County, when organized, was in the First Circuit, with the counties of Knox, Sullivan, Davies, Dubois, Lawrence and Monroe.

Circuit Courts were composed of three judges; two of them, called "Associate Judges" or "Resident Judges", were not required to be lawyers, but one judge, called the "President Judge" was required to be "skilled in the profession of the law", and was elected by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

The President judge visited each county in the circuit and held court with the Resident judges. The Resident judges held court without the President judge in Probate matters, and all other matters except capital cases and equity cases. In such cases the President judge was required to be present.

The first Circuit Court of the county met April 14, 1818, at the house of Truman Blackman, which was located north and east of Terre Haute about three miles. This court was held by the two Resident judges, Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes; there was no President judge at this session.

William Prince was the President judge of the First Circuit, and became the first President judge of the Vigo Circuit, but he never attended any session of the court in Vigo County.

On May 16, 1818, Governor Jennings issued a commission to Thomas Blake as President Judge of the First Circuit, and he presided over the second session of the Vigo Circuit Court held on July 27 1818.

The President judges for Vigo County were as follows: Thomas Blake, May 16, 1818, General W. Johnson, Dec. 31, 1818, Jonathan Doty, April 10, 1819; Jacob Call, March 7, 1822, John H. Porter, July 28, 1824.

But the act of the legislature of January 20, 1830 placed Vigo County in the newly organized Seventh District, with Knox, Davies, Martin, Greene, Monroe, Putnam, Sullivan and Clay Counties.

John Law was elected President judge January 25, 1830; General W. Johnson was elected August 10, 1831; Amory Kinney, January, 1832; Elasha M. Huntington, January 25, 1837; William G. Bryant, July 12, 1841; John Law, January 25, 1844; Samuel Barnes, July 31, 1850.

Delano R. Eckles was the last President judge and served from January 30, 1851 until the new constitution went into effect October 12, 1852.

After the constitution of 1852 went into effect the legislature organized the State into ten judicial circuits and placed Vigo County in the Sixth District, with the counties of Sullivan, Greene, Clay, Monroe, Owen, Putnam and Morgan.

James Hughes was the first elected judge of the Sixth Circuit, to which Vigo County belonged, October 12, 1852. The term of office of this sole judge was and is six years. Judge Hughes resigned July 2, 1856. Other judges of the Circuit Court of Vigo County are as follows: Ambrose B. Carlton, July 2, 1856; James M. Hanna, October 30, 1856, Solomon Claypool, December 21, 1857,

Delano R. Eckles, November 6, 1864; Richard W. Thompson, March 1, 1867; Chambers Y. Patterson, March 23, 1868, who died January, 1881. (He was the only judge to be elected for a third term); Harvey D. Scott, January 27, 1881; George W. Buff, 1882, Harvey D. Scott, 1883; William Mack, November, 1884; David N. Taylor, 1890; James E. Piety, 1896; Charles M. Fortune, 1902; Eli Redman, 1914; Charles L. Pulham, 1915; John P. Jeffries, 1920 and John W. Gerdink, 1932.

The Probate Court business of the county was carried on by the Associate Judges until the act of the legislature of 1829, which provided for the election of a single Probate judge in certain counties, in a court called the "Common Pleas Court". There were thirty persons who acted as Associate Judges in Vigo County, between the organization of the county and the adoption of the constitution of 1852. The first of these judges were Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes, and the last of them was Nathaniel Lee.

The Common Pleas Court was organized in Vigo County under the constitution of 1852 and Amory Kinney was the first judge. The other judges were John W. Jones, Chambers Y. Patterson, Samuel P. Maxwell and John T. Scott, who served from 1868 to 1873. Judge Scott was re-elected in 1872 for a four year term, but the legislature of 1873 abolished this court.

A Criminal court of Vigo County was organized as the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit in 1869, and the first judge of this court was Judge Crane. Judge Thomas B. Long was elected and took his seat October, 1870 and was re-elected and held the office until the court was abolished in 1882.

As the courts were organized, there was a prosecuting attorney provided for each county for the Circuit Court and a prosecuting attorney for the district and a prosecuting attorney for the Criminal Court.

A Superior Court of Vigo County was established April 8, 1881 and the Governor appointed Basquin E. Rhoads as judge of this court. After the election of 1882, James M. Allen was elected and held office until 1890, when Cyrus F. McNutt was elected. The other judges of this court were David W. Henry, Samuel C. Stimson, John E. Cox, Fred W. Beal, William T. Gleason, John E. Cox, Earl M. Mann and Albert R. Owen.

The Superior Court of Vigo County No. 2 was established in 1919, and the judges of this court have been as follows: William T. Gleason, May 19, 1919, Linus Evans, June 18, 1928 and Richard V. Newton, January 1, 1933.

An act of the legislature of March 7, 1881, provided for the office of Probate Commissioner, and the persons who have held this office are as follows: William J. Whitaker, James H. Swango, Charles M. Fortune, Abraham L. Miller, Paul R. Shafer, Louis Leveque and Ernest M. Causey.

The City Courts of the City of Terre Haute were originally presided over by the mayor, who had the same powers as the justice of peace, but in 1899 the legislature provided for the creation of a city court, to be presided over by a separate judge, and the judges of this court have been Frank S. Rawley, 1899; Josiah T. Walker, 1903; Charles M. Fortune, 1905; John W. Gerdink, 1908; Charles S. Batt, 1909; Thomas C. Smith, 1913; R. Vorhees Newton, 1915; Paul R. Shafer, 1917; Robert R. Irwin, 1921; Samuel Beecher, 1921; Joseph P. Duffy, 1929.

Vigo County has had one representative on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana—Judge John T. Scott, who was appointed December 29, 1879 and served on the court until January 3, 1881.

The Exchange Club of Terre Haute

T. E. SAWYER, Star Editorial Staff



BERT BEASLEY
1920 President

EIGHTEEN years old in 1938, the Terre Haute Exchange Club is proud of its nearly two decades of community and national service and its prospect of continued activity as one of the most successful and recognized units of the largest purely national service club in the United States.

From a small beginning in 1920, Terre Haute Exchange has seen three of its members become state president, has watched another's progress to the national presidency; and is proud that one of the most beloved of its number—who has served as local treasurer throughout the club's existence—has served as national treasurer for seventeen years.

Both because of his lovable character and through a coincidence, the first president of Terre Haute Exchange, though now a resident of Indianapolis, is linked inseparably to the organization, for it was on his birthday that the first meeting, called for the purpose of considering an application for charter, was held at the Deming Hotel on January 22, 1920. Among those attending were Robert F. Nitsche, now national treasurer and first treasurer of the local club; Dr. A. F. Knoefel and Birch E. Bayh. The National Secretary, Herold M. Harter for Toledo, also attended. Accompanying him from Indianapolis were Guy K. Jeffries, then president of the Indianapolis club and later National President, Brant Downey and Milton W. Mangus, now president of the



Indianapolis club. Among those quite active in the promotion of the new club were William B. Hice, Ross Harratt, John Hunter and Bayh.

After organization was perfected, meetings were held for many years at the Elks' Club, later being transferred to the Deming Hotel, which now is the club headquarters. A frequent visitor at meetings of the new club was the late Dr. William Wood Parsons, President of the Indiana State Normal School, now Teachers' College.

The club has maintained close interest in the Indiana State Teachers' College, including on its membership roster at the present time several of its faculty as well as of its Laboratory School. Two of these—Dr. Ohs G. Jamison and Dr. Clement T. Malan—have served as club presidents.

Membership of Terre Haute Exchange maintains a varied picture of Terre Haute arts, professions, trades and occupations.

Terre Haute Exchange always has avoided publicity in its charitable enterprises. For many years one of its chief interests was the Hook School attended by many underprivileged children, where every possible co-operation, both in personal contacts and by financial help, was extended to the faculty. The club's interest has followed these students to the Indiana State Teachers' College Laboratory School, which many of them now attend, their former school having been abandoned.

Co-operating with the National Exchange policy of encouragement to aviation, the club for many years assisted the local development of airport and training facilities until these were made a municipal responsibility. An outstanding undertaking of this character was the entertainment in the summer of 1929 of the National Women's Air Derby. Proceeds of this event were donated to the advancement of Terre Haute aviation. The event attracted one of its largest crowds to later-named Paul Cox field and entertained nationally famous women flyers.

Through its inter-club committee, Terre Haute Exchange constantly as-



WILLIAM C. WEAKLEY
1938 President

sists civic enterprises. It conducted one of the first campaigns to promote civic cooperation among all groups in the interest of social and economic betterment.

Currently, in connection with the Woman's Department Club, Terre Haute Exchange is conducting a Better Garden contest, in which prizes will be awarded at the end of the season.

Terre Haute's activity in Indiana Exchange has been recognized by the election of three of its members to the state presidency—Bert Beasley, William B. Hice, now district governor; and William Wallace, who served during the year of 1937-38.

Former local presidents include Bert Beasley, William Hice, Birch Bayh, Elmer Martin, Ross Harratt, John Hunter, Dr. E. C. McBride, J. B. Freeman, Harry Brattin, Harry Dickey, Dr. Ohs G. Jamison, Dr. C. T. Malan, William Wallace, and William Talbot.

Now at the helm is William C. Weakley, with Homer B. Aikman as vice-president, Sam Heffner secretary, and R. E. Nitsche, treasurer. Members of the board of control are Ross Woodburn, Frank Pierson, Douglas Dewey, Paul Wolf, E. L. Johnston, and Schumann Hunter.

With pleasure in opportunities of accomplishment in the past, Terre Haute Exchange looks forward to a future of "Unity for Service" to city, state and nation.

Terre Haute as a Famous Sports Center

By NEIL HUNTS, Sports Editor *Terre Haute Star*

CAPTAIN William Earle was a seagoing man.

The captain knew more about marlin spikes, as he modestly pointed out, than he knew about writing words.

But he gave Terre Haute an imperishable picture of the little town it was in 1818—the little Indiana town where sight of the Wabash River has stirred in Earle the adventurous call to the open sea, the town which, even as he wrote, was becoming a boozing, roaring Middle Western capital of sporting history.

Captain Earle's story was written in 1871, when America first was finding the thrill of baseball, when golf was being played with the new gutta percha ball, and when Jim Mace was regarded an international bare-knuckle champion.

Captain Earle remembered the days of 1825, when he was a boy of seven years in a Terre Haute of 200 persons. The account cites one of the earliest samples of the town's experience in interurban sports competition.

"In 1825," the captain wrote, "an old cannon was used to welcome the steamboat *Florence*. The cannon had no wheels. . . ."

"On July 4, the people of Clinton would steal the cannon, thus compelling the worthy people of Terre Haute to steal it back again, which they always did, being adept in that branch of the fine arts!"

Captain Earle remembered the drinking and fighting of "the Haynes boys and the Hineses" on election and master days, and his youthful admiration for a Colonel Blake, who once "was engaged in a duel, but nobody was hurt." And in the tracings of the old captain's pen, scratching in the rough cabin of his rolling ship, the Terre Haute of 1938 may see the first picture of the city which was to become the home of fine athletes—and fine horses—known throughout the world.

When will the records of American sports omit the names of Bud Taylor, the blond champion of the ring; Mordecai Brown, the three-fingered flinger for Chicago's Cubs; Art Nehf, pitching pride of the New York Giants in the days of John McGraw; Paul Moss, George Van Bibber or Norman Cottom, All-American athletes at Purdue, or Ira Hall, the auto racing veteran who once won the sportsmanship trophy at the Indianapolis 500-mile classic?

Back of the hundreds of names famous in Wabash Valley sports history lies more than a century of lusty, growing athletic competition from the sandlots of baseball's beginnings to the lighted training quarters where boys with fighting hearts go out in search of the glory of Golden Gloves.

Taylor, the newsboy who became the "Terre Haute terror," Bud was recognized as bantam champ by the National Boxing Association.

Terre Haute remembers the days of Taylor and Nehf as a high point in the sports chronicle which still is being written. Yet men still live who saw the day when Terre Haute's first trotting track was next to the grounds used for religious camp meetings, and the period we know now is linking that past to a new era of organized play, government recreation projects, and municipal sports programs.

The golden age of horse racing in Terre Haute—the age which finally produced Axtell and made the Terre Haute track a mecca for sporting bloods—had its origin almost with the beginnings of the town.

Informal running and trotting tracks had been allotted in Terre Haute for many years before the first permanent trotting park was built on the Corbin Farm, later Martin Park, in 1851.

W. R. McKeen, on behalf of the heirs of Benjamin McKeen, finally offered to the agricultural society fifty-four acres of land on which Terre Haute's famous "four-cornered track" was to be laid in 1886. Histories of the county allege that the strange shape—the "square" which made the Terre Haute track world famous—was the result of the attempt to put a mile track in the only room available, and the National Road, skirting the south of the grounds, was at once a barrier to the track's expansion and a highway which brought to Terre Haute the best horseflesh and the flashiest horsemen of the fabulous nineties.

The old racing grounds originally contained a half-mile track, but the Terre Haute men wanted only the "first class" meets which required a mile distance. George R. Grimes, a surveyor, was employed to fit a mile track on the McKeen land and the result was the humped square on which Nancy Hanks, Axtell, Axworthy, General Watts and scores of other matchless animals were to make harness history.

Axtell's Terre Haute record for 3-year-olds, 2:12 in 1889, stood for seventeen years.

Axworthy, a son of Axtell, was born at Warren Park Farm, trained at the Terre Haute track, and made a record for 3-year-olds of 2:15.5. Injured, the horse sold for \$500, but later became one of the greatest sires of trotting colts.

When the Trotting Horse Association held its 1890 meeting in Terre Haute, horsemen estimated animals valued at \$2,000,000 were quartered here.

It is significant in Terre Haute's sporting history that the Memorial Stadium, built in 1925 at a cost of \$450,000, should stand on the spot where the city's first fame was won with the old race track. The fact stands for the generation of today as a reminder of the change which has converted the gaudy glories of growing America to the organized, highly specialized sports pageant of 1938.

Vern McMillan, who was leader of the American Legion and second only to the late Mayor Ora Davis when the cornerstone of the stadium was laid in 1924, now is commissioner of the Indiana semi-professional baseball tournament which is Terre Haute's modern baseball show. The state tournament, organized as a part of a national movement with headquarters in Wichita, Kansas, first was held here in 1916, when the "Reliables," won the Indiana title and represented the state in the national finals. In 1937 the championship was won by the Clinton Dians, and this year the Brazil Eagles and the Reliables played a five-game series for the title eventually won by the Reliables.

The semi-professional tournament has been an interesting successor to the tradition of organized baseball first built here in the early days of the game.

Still living in Terre Haute are men who played vital parts in the development of baseball in the Middle West—men such as Henry F. Schmidt, now a jeweler and once termed "the father of baseball in Terre Haute"; A. C. Duddleston, present city clerk; Mordecai Brown, a baseball immortal; Ross Harriett, president of the Terre Haute Fans Association; Billy Nelson, an old-time player, and scores of others whose love for the game made this city a capital for baseball in the boom days.

The short-lived Northwestern League gave Indiana cities an early taste for baseball in the days when the baseball glove was in its infancy. In 1889, Schmidt was named vice-president of the Indiana-Illinois League which included teams from Terre Haute, Lafayette, Danville, Champaign, Bloomington and Decatur. A year later Terre Haute was in the Interstate League, and the names listed

as directors included those of Crawford Fairbanks, Schmidt, G. A. Schaal, James Fitzpatrick and others. In that year Indianapolis replaced Galesburg, but the Indianapolis team, beaten by Terre Haute 25 to 3, disbanded the next day.

In 1891 the Northwestern League claimed a Terre Haute baseball team, but the following year the "Hottentots" were playing in the Indiana-Illinois circuit. A three-year lopet was ended in 1895 when Terre Haute joined a league composed of Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Paul, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Grand Rapids.

The Three-I League—including teams from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—began in these years the career which was to continue through panics and wars for more than thirty years and to give major league baseball many of its brightest stars.

The league started auspiciously with teams from Terre Haute, Evansville, Decatur, Bloomington, Cedar Rapids, Rock Island, Davenport and Rockford. Opening her career as a pitcher for Terre Haute was a Rosedale, Ind., youngster, Mordecai Brown, who went ahead to beat the great Christy Mathewson in a thirteen-year major league pitching rivalry.

In 1902 the Terre Haute Baseball Association paid \$600 for a park. The next year the Central League was back on the scene, and pitching for Fort Wayne against Terre Haute was Branch Rickey, now a St. Louis baseball magnate and creator of the baseball "farm" system.

The Baseball Fans Association was organized Feb. 11, 1919. Manager of the Terre Haute team was Mordecai Brown. This organization heralded a period of prosperity in the Three-I program here which found Terre Haute winning pennants in 1922 and 1924 under Bob Coleman, whose pitching stars were Charley Root, since a veteran of the Chicago Cubs, and Jumbo Jim Elliott, later with Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Harnett, a leading force in the game here, became president of the Terre Haute Baseball Association in 1925, and the league entered an era in which Terre Haute contributed to major leagues Wes Ferrell, who went to Washington; Joe Vosmik, star at Boston, Roxie Lawson, Detroit; Wayne LeMaster and Phil Weintraub, Philadelphia; Watson Clark, Brooklyn; and Phil Collier, Philadelphia and Chicago. Fred Hillman, now a Terre Haute business man, once was a pitcher for the Cubs.

Forever connected with Terre Haute baseball history are the names of Charles "Gabby" Street, now manager of the St. Louis Browns; Cecil Ferguson, later with the Browns and the Giants, who pitched for South Bend in 1903; and George Grant and Lefty Miller, who starred for Cleveland.

Mordecai Brown, named by John McGraw as an all-time pitching star, now is proprietor of a service station in Terre Haute. He went from the Tots in 1901 to Omaha of the Western League. In 1903 he was with the Cardinals of St. Louis and a year later he opened a nine-year period in a Chicago Cub uniform in which he won immortality as the man who rivaled Mathewson and who won thirteen games to Christy's eleven from June 3, 1903, to Sept. 14, 1916. From 1905 to 1907, while Brown was a Chicago pitcher, he won nine straight pitching battles against Mathewson.

Art Nehf, whose father, Charles Nehf, still lives in Terre Haute, pitched his way from Rose Polytechnic Institute in 1914 to a place among the great hurlers of baseball in the days of John McGraw, his manager while he worked for the New York Giants. Nehf, going to the Cubs in 1927, retired two years later.

The record of the region in high school and college

activities has made Terre Haute the center of a Wabash Valley sports area which is leading Indiana in interscholastic and intercollegiate competition.

Indiana State Teachers College, with an expanding athletic plant, has built an excellent record in intercollegiate competition in football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis and golf. Wally Marks, former Chicago University football and Three-I League baseball star, is head football coach. Glenn Curtis, formerly of Martinsville, Ind., will begin this Fall his work as basketball coach. Paul Wolf, also a former Three-I player and now a teacher at the Laboratory School, was named coach of the college baseball teams last Spring.

At Rose Polytechnic Institute, Phil Brown, a former Butler University star, is director of athletics.

Terre Haute always has been a center for golf and tennis. George Lance, who was four times state amateur champion before 1930, was carrying forward a golfing tradition which has brought public and private golf facilities to the city at the Rea Park, Memorial Stadium, Terre Haute Country Club, Fort Harrison Club, and Phoenix Club courses. Fritz Cox, runner-up in the state amateur in 1934, Steve Rose, runner-up in the state junior at Terre Haute in 1937, and Frank Champ, professional at the Rea Park course and Indiana's 1938 representative in the national P. G. A. tournament at Shawnee-On-Delaware, Pa., are among the fine golfers whose names have been prominent in recent history.

Frank Grove, perennial winner of the city tennis title, heads a list of fine players including James Wood, 1938 junior champion; Keith Symon, ranked fourteenth with Wood in the national junior doubles in 1937; Lee Hughes, Howard Quimby, Howard Wood and dozens of others who have represented Terre Haute on the courts of the Middle West. The annual Wabash Valley tournament is held on the courts of the Terre Haute Tennis Club at First and Locust streets.

The first annual Wabash Valley rifle championship was held here this year under the auspices of the Wabash Valley Rifle Club. Skeet shooting is a popular sport and has many ardent followers. Junior Baldridge, student at Woodrow Wilson has been shooting skeet since 11 years old. At 14 he is rated one of the better shooters in Class A of the Nation. Has won four national trophies and many others. Jr. Champion of Indiana for 1936-37-38. Winning his last Jr. Championship by breaking 100 targets straight. A feat only equaled once before in the United States. This year he won the Tri State Shoot at South Bend. Junior's long run of 243 targets without a miss is the national record for a 14 year old boy. Junior shot with the Capital City World's Championship Team, finishing in first place and winning a beautiful gold trophy. The Terre Haute Archery Club has grown tremendously since its ranges were installed at Deming Park. Swimmers, encouraged by the Terre Haute Life Saving Club and the Terre Haute Athletic Club, have entered meets here and in other cities, and Dick Lewis, 17-year-old youngster, was Terre Haute's entry in the senior mile at the National A. A. U. meet at Louisville, Ky., in July. A new swimming pool was built this Spring at the Terre Haute Country Club, and dozens of prominent swimmers took part in the Mid-States and Indiana-Kentucky A. A. U. meet there. The Wabash Valley Boat Club has helped in recent years to spread appreciation of the recreational facilities offered by the Wabash River.

The "Haynes boys and the Hiners" were born one hundred years too soon. Terre Haute's too busy now to bother to steal its cannon back again.



Terre Haute Fire Department

Charles T. Nechf, Director of History

PROTECTION is Economy, who protects the Property, Health and Society, and for that reason Hamlets, Villages, Towns and Cities have had some semblance of a fire preventing and fire extinguishing association.

When the village of Terre Haute was platted in 1816 the question of fire protection was considered and a number of residents organized a bucket brigade to put out fires. This feat was accomplished by the formation of lines of both men and women who passed buckets of water drawn from wells, cisterns, canals or rivers to the burning building. The fire ordinance paid men one dollar for every hogshead of water delivered to the fire. Competition was very keen when on the announcement of a fire men ran helter skelter with drays and wagons to get water for the fire. Water delivered secured the one dollar.

The bucket brigade manner of fighting fires was followed by a regular organized Volunteer System. Fire Wardens were selected, one from each ward, and these Wardens were very prominent citizens, who met regularly each month for discussions.

In the year 1838 The Town of Terre Haute through the regular town officials purchased the first piece of fire fighting apparatus - a double decker hand pump fire engine costing \$520 and named *The Dilige*. On the rear water box was inscribed *FEAR NOT, WE COME!* It was kept for years at the Grover Foundry on South First Street and Walnut. It was always ready to render service, and with a two-wheeled hand cart and a home made ladder wagon, it provided protection against fire.

At an expense of \$740, an additional Hand Pump Engine was purchased and named *The Vigor No. 2*. This engine is now an interesting relic, placed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D. C. by Charles T. Nechf, Secretary and Treasurer and only surviving officer of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. For this gift he was made a Life Honorary Member of the Washington, D. C., Fire Fighters Association. This makes it possible for millions of people to gazing yearly to see the kind of fire apparatus used 85 to 100 years ago.

In the year 1856 another Hand Pumper Engine called the Mohawk was added to the department. This was a large double decker engine too heavy to be pulled through narrow streets, and in 1857 three more up to date pump box style hand Pumper Engines capable of throwing two good streams of water 150 feet were brought to the city. The Northern Liberty was located at the old No. One station (now abandoned) at Third and Lafayette Streets. The Vigor No. 2 was located at the old city hall on Fourth and Walnut Streets, and the Niagara No. 3 was placed in a lot at the present site of Fire Headquarters, the Mohawk was also placed in this building. The German Ladder Wagon, the six hand pump engines, with a beautiful four wheel hose wagon named Kate Tousey, "the belle of the North," a daughter of Mr. Tousey, a local banker. The cart was purchased by public subscription, and the hose drum side of the cart had two beautiful fire scenes painted on the reel, and was used for a number of years in the regular department.

The above apparatus was used until the year 1866 when the Incorporated City of Terre Haute bought its first Steam Fire Engine, called Albert Lange No. 1, and was named after the then Mayor Albert Lange.

This engine was a great addition to the fire department being drawn by a pair of fine horses and got up steam in



Albert W. Row,
Chief

six minutes, ready to pump water through two lines of hose 165 feet.

Water was supplied by a system of cisterns, 35 in number and each cistern held from 500 to 1000 barrels of water. It was the duty of the Chief of the fire department to see that these cisterns were always in condition and full of water. These cisterns were also used by the Hand Pump Engines.

In the year 1867 another Steam Engine was purchased, and in 1887 a Chemical Engine was added to the department, and in 1890 an Aerial Truck was purchased at a cost of \$1400 which caused a lot of comment for and against. It was nick-named Is-ral Truck by men of the Rail Road shops, and the criticism was so universal that the councilmen in office were defeated at the next election.

The Volunteer system was succeeded in the latter part of the Seventies when 2½ dollar per month men were put in the hose wagons. The Engineers of steamers received \$1.00 pr year, the firemen and drivers received \$750.00 per year. In the year 1871 the city built the water pressure system which did away with the old cisterns to a certain extent.

The greater blessing and practical efficiency that beset the firemen was in the year 1881 when the non-partition metropolitan system was adopted, making a fireman's tenure for service, taking the department out of politics, and a fireman on good behavior and doing his duty once appointed on the job, remaining indefinitely.

Before this system was adopted, the firemen were discharged every time the city had an election, especially if the fireman belonged to the wrong party.

The Metropolitan System brought uniforms for the

firemen, regular hours of work, and the injunction to keep out of politics or pay the penalty of losing their jobs. These regulations increased the efficiency of the fire department and became the means of lower insurance rates for the people.

By 1859 the Terre Haute Fire Department considered their service worthy of certain privileges and below is a

Street. Vigo No. 2 Engine is at Washington, D. C., and No. 3 Niagara at Effingham, Ill.

In the year 1861 when President Lincoln issued a call for volunteer soldiers, over 90 percent volunteer firemen enlisted and made good soldiers. This patriotic act of the volunteers for a while disrupted the fire system, but the spirit of the organization was kept up by the 150 members



FRANK H. MILLER
Assistant Fire Chief



GEORGE A. SMITH
*State Fire Marshal
Former T. H. Fireman*



FRED S. MCCONNELL
Assistant Fire Chief

Facsimile of the certificate of membership issued at that time to William H. Ball brother of the late Isaac Ball.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP
FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

October 28, 1859

Know all Men by These Presents, that William H. Ball having been returned by the Secretary of Mohawk Fire Company to me as a good and worthy member of one year's standing in said company, the said William H. Ball is hereby entitled to all the rights and privileges secured to firemen by the Ordinance passed April first, eighteen hundred and fifty eight exempting Firemen in good repute of one year's standing, from serving on Juries, or in the Militia except in case of war, insurrection or invasion and from paying poll tax or tax on five hundred dollars worth of real and personal property.

I H. BLAKE, City Clerk

The fire service in Terre Haute gradually improved and by 1895 the State Legislature passed the Firemen's Pension Law, entitling every fireman in Indiana the privilege and benefits of that fund. Today every member of the city fire department does his utmost to perpetuate this fund. It has helped immeasurably to maintain a high standard of efficiency in the department.

In the year 1917-18 we leave the faithful old horse behind, when the city of Terre Haute sold \$40,000 worth of bonds to finish motorizing the fire department, all fire class fire fighting equipment was installed. In the year 1923 the city purchased a new 20 circuit Gamewell Fire Alarm System and housed it in a new building located in the rear of the present Fire Headquarters.

All that remains of the old volunteer firemen's association in the city is the old No. 1 Northern Liberty Fire House built in the year 1857 at Lafayette Ave. and Third Street, the bell from this old house is on the Sacred Heart Church on North 13th Street. The No. 2 bell hangs on the Westminster Church, 22nd and Wabash Ave. The No. 3 bell at the M. E. Church, 4th Ave. and Center

having water throwing contests and giving prizes to winners, one of which was a fine Solid Silver Fire Chief's Trumpet, was presented to the winners of the No. 2 company. When this company was mustered out of service the Trumpet was given to the paid firemen and has been for over fifty years in the chief's office at Fire Headquarters.



CHARLES T. NEHF

On this Trumpet the names of every Chief from the volunteer days to the present time are engraved along with the length of time they served as chief, which ranges from ten days to eight years.

Mr. Charles T. Nehf is the only honorary member of the Terre Haute Fire Department, he is still secretary treasurer of the volunteers with but one remaining member, Henry Stakeman, now 88 years old.

The department is now composed of 17 pieces of fire fighting apparatus, consisting of 750 and 1000 gallon pumper, Aerial Truck and City Service Trucks. The personnel of the department consists of 116 men including the chief officers.

Vigo County and Her Schools

ANNA SHERWOOD, Teacher Rankin Junior High School, Harrison Township

Vigo County as a part of the Northwest Territory has a short history. At the Indiana Constitution of 1816 it was stated in no uncertain terms that "Schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged". The words "shall" and "forever" indicate remarkable foresight.

THE first constitution of Indiana framed in 1816, made it the duty of the legislature "as soon as circumstances would permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to university."

While the second General Assembly enacted a law in 1818 looking toward the establishment of a seminary in each county, the act revised in 1824 to include township schools—townships being set up for school purposes and divided into school districts—the actual establishment of schools was left to the property holders of each district.

By 1831 enough money had been realized in Vigo County, which had been organized in 1818, from the sale of school lands previously allotted by Congress for this purpose, to buy the site for a county seminary where the main building of Indiana State Teachers College now stands. It was not until 1847 that the seminary building was completed and opened to students, with E. Thompson Bard as president. During the five years of its existence the seminary maintained high educational standards.

The second state constitution of 1851 also provided for a "general and uniform system of common schools". In 1852 a rather comprehensive school law was enacted by the Legislature. It set up the township disposed of the district system, placed the trustees in charge of the schools, and provided for further financial support. However, the state Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the section of the act that provided for raising money by taxation, although the remainder of the act remained operative.

The law passed in 1857 practically re-enacted the law which had been declared unconstitutional and again provided for taxation for the support of the schools. Upheld by the Supreme Court in 1859, this principle has since remained effective and unchallenged.

Thus, by the assistance of the state and national governments the framework for a great school system was laid.

During the fifty-year period when the school system was slowly evolving, what were the early settlers doing toward providing an education for their children? Although these men were poor, they had character and convictions and they did not wish to see their children grow up in ignorance. There was, however, little or no wealth, either public or private, in the county then, and in the erection of school buildings the utmost economy had to be exercised. The usual method was for all the men in a certain community in which a school was to be built to work together on the construction. Crude as they undoubtedly were with their log walls, slab doors, puncheon floors and rude benches and desks, the schools were started in the right direction, and many an eminent man learned his reading, writing, and arithmetic in one of these pioneer houses.



CLARENCE A. POUNDS
County Super't of Schools

The first schools were pay schools. The teachers boarded around and often received as tuition such things as the patrons had to offer. All of the first teachers were men, as only men were thought to be competent enough to manage boys.

The log schools often prepared men and women for the early colleges. Here they sometimes studied the classics and learned the myths and reference notes in the back of the book. On Friday afternoons they recited or debated important questions before the school.

From histories of Vigo county, some information about the earliest schools in each township is as follows:

Lafayette Township—First permanent settlers in 1817. Daniel Barbour and Dr. John Durkee. School erected in 1818 on section 18, taught by John Miles.

Harrison Township—Terre Haute was a part of Harrison township for some time. The first schools, built about 1819, were houses made of logs with rude benches, rough desks and a huge fireplace. James Thayer and Charles Noble were among the first teachers. Abraham Markle was one of the first landowners. There were about 25 settlers in 1811.

Honey Creek Township—First settler George Clem, about 1812. First school, Hull House, built about 1830. William Stevenson was the teacher.

Linton Township—organized in 1843. Moses Evans, William and Thomas Pound, Hamilton Reed and James French are listed as the first settlers, about 1812. The first school, a log structure, was located in the south portion. Benjamin Kerchival was the first pedagogus.

Lost Creek Township—organized about 1827. First school, 1826, for six years a school had been operated in the home of one of the settlers. First teacher, Mr. W. Lane.

Never Township—The first school building was made of rough logs. The first teacher was John McGinnis, who charged \$1.50 per pupil for a term of three months. The earliest residents, doubtless, were W. Barn Adams in 1816 and John Hutsman in 1818.

Otter Creek Township—settled about 1820. First school southwest of Markle's Mill; a log building erected by the people of the neighborhood. First teacher was Dr. Hatch-kiss.

Pierson Township—first settled in 1820. First school building was erected by subscription, was made of logs and furnished in the usual primitive fashion; it served as a school and meeting house.

Praine Creek Township—In 1856 the north tier of sections was taken from the township and added to Princeton township. A road ran through this township between Fort Knox and Fort Harrison during the War of 1812. First school, of logs, erected in 1816. Elijah Pound settled here in 1816.



Prattinton Township—settled about 1816. Log school building erected in 1820, first teacher was Duncan Darrow.

Riles Township—first settled about 1818. First school building was erected about 1834 and was a log structure of primitive style and furniture. Evans Woolan was the first term, George Kector the second term.

Sugar Creek Township—organized in 1820. First settlers about 1818. They erected a log cabin school of the usual pioneer type. It was not unusual for boys to travel three or four miles through dense woods to school.

During the years that followed the establishment of these first schools, the population of the county increased rapidly and after 1867, as previously mentioned, direct taxation for this purpose promoted rapid growth of the school as the following summary in 1891 illustrates:

county examiner. The following is the list of examiners and county superintendents of Vigo county to the present time:

1863, L. E. Bierce; 1868, John M. Olcott; 1870, Thomas B. Long; 1872, J. W. Jones; 1874, John Royce; 1878, J. H. Allen; 1883, John S. Van Cleaver; 1887, Harvey W. Clegg (8 years); 1889, Charles W. Grosjean (8 years); 1895, John S. Hubbard; 1911, James M. Propst; 1921, Paul Williams (August 16 to Nov. 6), 1921 LeRoy Fair; 1929, James G. Fagan; 1933, Harold E. Moore; 1936 Clarence A. Pound (Re-elected in 1937 for four-year term).

The foregoing list will show how particularly fortunate Vigo County has been in its selection of men to direct its schools.



VIGO COUNTY EDUCATIONAL BOARD

Standing, left to right: Margaret Janssen, Mary E. R. Meighen, attendance officer, Pearl Miller, trustee, Pierson township; Adrian Russell, Linton, Dewey Arch, Nevens, Ed Hall, Prairie Creek, Perley O. Arch, Prattinton, Clarence Pound, county superintendent. Seated, left to right: E. B. Kerr, trustee, Honey Creek; James McPherson, Lost Creek, James Conover Fayette, Robert Clugerman Riley, James Welsh, Sugar Creek; Ralph E. Smith, Otter Creek, John T. Sankey, Harrison township.

VIGO COUNTY, 189.

| Township | No. of Teachers | School Buildings | Children of School Age |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Fayette | 13 | 2 brick, 9 frame | 314 |
| Harrison | 9 | 4 brick | 328 |
| Honey Creek | 9 | 9 frame | 435 |
| Linton | 12 | 12 frame | 538 |
| Lost Creek | 12 | 1 brick, 10 frame | 571 |
| Nevens | 13 | 11 frame | 945 |
| Otter Creek | 9 | 1 brick, 8 frame | 436 |
| Pierson | 10 | 1 brick, 3 frame | 545 |
| Prairie Creek | 7 | 5 brick | 611 |
| Prattinton | 7 | 5 frame | 297 |
| Riley | 11 | 1 brick, 4 frame | 56 |
| Sugar Creek | 10 | 1 brick, 8 frame | 691 |
| Total | 122 | 104 buildings | 6,803 |

In 1937, there were 297 teachers in the Vigo county schools.

The act of 1873 creating the county board of education also, created the office of county superintendent of schools to be elected for a term of two years by the township trustees in joint meeting. The duties of the county superintendent differed little from those of his forerunner the

improvement in school attendance is outstanding under the capable direction of E. R. Meighen, county attendance officer, who has worked with school principals and pupil actors.

Vigo County is fortunate in having a modern progressive board of education, which has unflinchingly cooperated in unifying and improving school conditions and in erecting and maintaining modern school plants.

Dr. J. C. Conway, trustee of Fayette township, has completed a new music and agriculture building and provided for an adequate water supply.

Mr. John E. Sankey, trustee of Harrison township, who has served the people faithfully for nearly eight years, has made a fine contribution to the township schools in the erection of two new junior high schools, Rankin and Thornton, both of which schools are fully organized and equipped for modern school curricula.

Under Mr. E. B. Kerr, trustee, the Honey Creek township schools have undergone an extensive painting program.

Mr. Adrian Russell, trustee of Linton township, has recently completed the installation of a new heating plant and modern toilets for the elementary building and equipped a new cafeteria.

Mr. James McPherson, trustee of Lost Creek township

has re-painted and sealed the school auditorium and gymnasium and has made much needed improvements in the elementary buildings.

Mr. Dewey Archer, trustee of Nevins township, has had the Fontanet school re-decorated and new rooms are being provided through a federal project.

Mr. Ralph E. Smith, trustee of Otter Creek Township, has provided a new farm shop for the Otter Creek high school and the floors of the high school building have been sanded and sealed.

Mr. Pearl Miller, trustee of Pierson township, has recently completed and equipped a new agriculture building and farm shop, installed new electric lights and drinking fountains.

Mr. Edwin Hall, trustee of Prairie Creek township, has finished the installation of a new heating system and modern lavatories.

Dr. Perley O. Veach, trustee of Princeton township, has re-decorated the school buildings and excellent playground facilities have been provided.

Mr. Robert Clingerman, trustee of Riley township, will have a fine, new modern building ready for school use this fall.

Major strides in the Sugar Creek township school building program have been made recently by Mr. James Wefler, Trustee. The Consolidated School building has a new water system and gymnasium. The unsightly school buildings at New Orville have been replaced by a modern consolidated elementary school.

In addition to the regular curriculum, most of the Vigo county schools have provided for special music, art, vocational home economics, agriculture and commerce instruction. With increased consolidated, school corporations have been able to offer enriched curricula without additional costs and all pupils have received greater opportunities.

Under the leadership of Harold E. Moore, in 1936, a county teachers' salary schedule was worked out and adopted.

ed that would increase the efficiency of the schools of Vigo county along fundamental principles accepted as a basis for the schedule. Several members of the county tax adjustment board stated that they were in favor of still higher teachers' salaries as long as they were determined on a fair basis.

Of the nearly 300 teachers in Vigo county schools, approximately 75 teachers have their M. A. or M. S. degrees, about 150 teachers have their A. B. or B. S. degrees. All others have two or more years' training. Other significant data received from Clarence A. Pound, county superintendent of schools, are that 50% of the teachers now teaching in Vigo county have held the same position five years or more, while 25% have held the same position for ten years or more.

Most of the county teachers are subject to the provision of the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund.

The teachers of Vigo county are a splendid, loyal, alert group. Many are taking an active part in local, state, and national affairs, many belong to the N.E.A., all have membership in the Indiana State Teachers' Association and many are affiliated with the Teachers' Federation and the School Men's and School Women's Clubs. All of the teachers attend the five county educational meetings, which are held during the school year.

Superintendent Pound's training and experience, his desire for an equal opportunity for every boy and girl in Vigo County and his sympathetic understanding of teachers and their problems have fitted him well to direct the Vigo county school system, which is one of the best in the state.

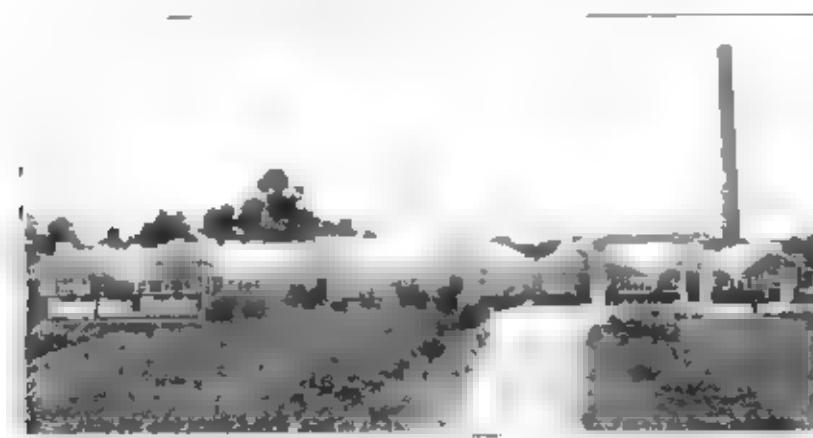
Vigo county schools this day remember the Northwest Territory and the Ordinance of 1787 which read, "Education shall be forever encouraged".

The writer wishes to thank Superintendent Pound, Auditor James Propst, Mr. A. R. Mackie, and Miss Ruth Adamson of the Fairbanks Memorial Library for material used in article.

◆ ◆ ◆

Largest Flower Greenhouses in Wabash Valley

A FLORAL CENTER OF TERRE HAUTE



HENLEY BROS., Florists, was organized in 1919. Mr. Henry Henley the manager, graduated from the University of Illinois in the floricultural department in 1912. After operating a greenhouse in Northern Indiana, he decided to locate in Terre Haute.

Since 1919 Henley Bros. have expanded until now they have the largest and most up-to-date flower greenhouses in the Wabash Valley. They have sixteen large, modern greenhouses at their establishment at 2201 South 19th Street.

One of their slogans is "we cut daily from 18,000 rose plants". Flowers form a contact, delicate and indelible when they are used to express sympathy. Henley Bros. have endeavored to place around the buying of funeral flowers a mantle of courtesy and thoughtfulness and its personnel has been educated in the type of flowers to suggest and the more attractive arrangements to answer fully the public's need at the important time when flowers sent must be their representative.

The Police Department of Terre Haute

THE early history of the police department that had its infancy in the early part of the nineteenth century is more or less vague. The early records show that the laws then were enforced by Constables and city marshals. Very early the need was felt for protection and action was taken to provide it.

At the home of Truman Blackman in the vicinity of Fort Harrison March 21, 1818, the commissioners, designated to maintain law and order in the county, Truman Blackman was chosen Sheriff. When Terre Haute was incorporated as a town in 1838, William Marx was elected to the position of the first city police officer as Constable and Collector.

In the early days when an officer wished to communicate with his superiors, or bring a prisoner to them or to the jail, he was forced to walk, as at that time, there were no telephone or automobile available.

In 1853 G. W. Shewmaker was appointed the first Chief of Police. By 1867 the records show the following:

Sec. I.

"The Ordinance in Relation to the Police Force of the City of Terre Haute was approved May 21, 1867. Be it ordained by the common council of the City of Terre Haute that at the first annual meeting after the election in May of each year there shall be elected by said council, a Police Board, consisting of three members of said council, who with the Mayor, shall remain members of such Police Board for one year, and until their successors are elected.

Sec. II.

That it shall be the duty of said Police Board to appoint, with the concurrence of the common council, one chief of night police and such number of policemen as the Common Council may from time to time determine."

By the seventies and eighties the personnel of the police department had increased to some two dozen members, and during the early part of the twentieth century, the city boasted about forty men.

Headquarters at an early date were maintained on the west end of Ohio Street until they were moved to the old City Hall at Fourth and Walnut. Since the Sheriff is a county officer, his quarters are located in the County Court House, and the Police Department is now located in spacious, well-furnished offices in our new City Hall.

The State Law provides for one patrolman for each one thousand inhabitants. In 1898 there were thirty regular officers and two supernumeraries who substituted for policemen off duty, and who automatically filled the vacancies in the event of retirement or dismissal. Today there are seventy-four policemen and two policewomen who are appointed by the Board of Public Works. The practice of supernumerary service has been replaced by a six months' probationary period which each officer must serve before he becomes a full fledged policeman. During that time it is determined whether or not the candidate is of the mental and physical stamina that such an office requires. In 1892 the minimum police salary was \$720 a year. By 1938 their salary had been raised to \$1800.

Many years ago a one-horse patrol wagon was used for an ambulance as well as a conveyance for criminals. Later, a city ambulance equipped with a driver and ambulance man was purchased. More recently the ambulance work has been completely turned over to the local undertakers.

Terre Haute has a Metropolitan Police Department, a uniform force representing an equal number of members from each political party. The Chief of Police is appointed

by the Mayor of whichever party is in control of politics.

As science progressed the efficiency of the department increased. With the invention of the automobile, telephone and radio, the speed and precision with which a policeman can perform his duties improved. The local force utilized these inventions as quickly as they were available. The department boasts of the latest and most complete equipment. Eight sedans, equipped with radio reception sets, patrol the neighborhoods. One patrol wagon and a motorcycle are also among the equipment. Three officers regulate traffic while six patrolmen walk the beat of the business district.

The police department since the latter part of the nineteenth century had the following chiefs: Mike Lawler, Ed Vandiver, Cornelius Maher, Charles Hyland, George Lints, James Lyons, Harvey Jones, Sylvester Doyle, Daniel Fasig, Ed Holler, John Beattie, John Senock, Fred Armstrong, Lewis Wheeler, James Yates, Frank Fedderson.

The members of the present police department merit special attention. Frank Fedderson, the Chief of Police, had served as an officer before his retirement almost twenty years before he returned to serve the department as its chief. Three police captains are on duty, each serving eight hours of the twenty-four hour shift. James Mitchell, Chief of Detectives, has a staff of nine able men. Harry Kennett is the Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification, which was permanently established after a long struggle to prove the urgent need of a fingerprint expert. The police department cooperates with the Sheriff's office in the apprehension of criminals in Vigo County.

Present members of the Board of Safety are W. Robt. Page, Otis Cook and Mrs. Katherine Beecher.

Mr. Harvey Jones is the oldest living policeman in the city. A tall, kindly man of seventy-seven years, Mr. Jones has run the gamut of service from patrolman to Chief of Police. His years of service ranged from 1898 to 1932. For thirty-four years he saw the personnel of the department grow from thirty-nine to seventy-six members, the horse and wagon transformed into the radio-equipped automobile, every new step contributing to the efficiency of the office and the safety of the populace.

The Probation Officer in Terre Haute as in other cities is a very important link between property owners who demand protection against vandalism, often committed by growing boys and girls, and the law. They are called in to investigate boys and girls who run away from home or from institutions. The office has been intelligently managed in Terre Haute and has done much to protect the public while at the same time it has given minors a square deal. The first probation officer in Terre Haute was not on record. The present probation officer is Farnum S. Anderson and he is doing a valuable piece of work with the youth of Vigo County.

The work of the Police Matron is also one of importance. Skillfully handled it can lend a great aid to the police department in the handling of law offenders. The first police matron in Terre Haute was Inez Van Cleave appointed in 1910. In the annual Report of the Chief of Police to His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Public Safety and the city council of Terre Haute for the April 1915 to 1916 we read

"With the appointment of the Court Matron the Police Department has realized more and more the value of such an attendant and co-worker in their ranks and the work of the present matron, Mrs. Benjamin Stahl, is a standard

of efficiency and carefulness. There are many cases in which the best results are attained by the presence of a motherly hand."

In 1916 Mrs. Catherine O'Donnell was appointed Police Matron in 1918 Mrs. Louise Zimmerman and Mrs. Chas. Stein, both of whom contribute valuable services to the department.

The Traffic Department operates most efficiently to curb accidents in downtown area. Squad cars have been purchased with short wave radio sets in each. Motorcycles to speed up the apprehending of criminals add much to the capable handling of cases by our police department. The first traffic officer in the city was a Mr. G. Hile, and the

present one is Mr. Carl Bovenschulte, who is director of Traffic. He was appointed in 1935 and has proved himself alert and capable in handling the duties of the office.

Terre Haute's Police Department has zealously guarded the safe-keeping of its citizens. Not only does the city rank well in apprehending local criminals, but many national criminals have been arrested and convicted in Terre Haute.

Today Indiana University has a course to train policemen. A four year period of training in how to deal with the whole public as well as with criminals is now considered essential if police departments function at their best. Dividends from this idea have appeared speedily in Indiana policing.



United Temple

PEARL B. BECKER

MIGRATORY families of Jewish settlers in Vigo County have been mentioned as early as 1823. Since few of these settlers remained in this vicinity, it was not until the early 1860's that an attempt was made to form a congregation. David Arnold served as the President of this small group, and rooms were rented at Fourth and Walnut Streets where services were conducted on the Sabbath and Holy Days. This congregation was forced to disband because there were too few numbered among the Jewish population at that time. The activities of the organized group, however, continued to be carried on. Sabbath School was taught in private homes, and services were conducted above stores in buildings occupied by the Jewish merchants.

In the fall of 1882 a group of twenty-five men organized a permanent congregation. The charter members were: Max Joseph, President; Samuel Frank, Vice-President; A. Arnold, Treasurer; August Goodman; Simon Hirsh; Isaac Fechner; Meyer Mannberger; M. Turner, Max Herbst, Lee Seligberger; A. Herz; Simon Hirselder, Louis Rothchild; Jonas Strouse; Enos Strouse; S. Loeb; Theo Frank; Phillip Schloss; S. Uffenheimer; Herz Strauss; Aaron Strouse; Judy Speigel; E. Rothschild; L. Goodman; L. S. Strouse. David Goldman, a local attorney, conducted services and taught the Sabbath School.

The site of the first Temple Israel was purchased at Fourth and Swan in March, 1890. The first rabbi, who came to serve the congregation in that year, was Dr. Alexander Lyons, now Rabbi-emeritus of Temple Israel of Brooklyn, New York. Rabbi Lyons was installed in his pulpit by Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, one of the founders and leaders of reformed Judaism in America. Rabbi S. N. Deinard followed Rabbi Lyons to this pulpit in 1896. From 1900 to 1913 Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger filled the pulpit, and during his Rabbinate a lot was purchased at 540 South Sixth Street, where in 1911 the present Temple Israel was erected. Rabbi Leipziger was followed by Rabbi Jacob Kaplan, Rabbi S. E. Marcuson, Rabbi Joseph E. Fink. Rabbi J. Marshall Taxay, the present occupant of the Temple pulpit came to serve the Jewish community in 1924.

Temple B'nai Abraham was organized in 1889 by twelve members and was named for the memory of the father,

Abraham, of Meyer, Morris, Isaac and Max Levin. Like the congregation of Temple Israel in its early years, the members of Temple B'nai Abraham worshipped in rented halls, first at Twelfth and Wabash. Hyman Goldberg was the Temple's first president. In 1895 a house was purchased at Twelfth and Orchard Streets where services were conducted, and knowledge of the Hebrew language and lore were taught the Jewish youths of the community. It was not until 1907 that a lot was purchased at Twelfth and Mulberry and a permanent structure of worship was erected. Meyer Levin was the president of the Synagogue at that time, which position he held until 1931 when he retired as honorary president after almost forty years of outstanding service.

The present site of Temple B'nai Abraham at Fifth and Poplar was purchased in 1922 and the cornerstone laid in the fall of 1923. Rabbi Ralph Hershon was brought to the congregation at that time, and he was followed in service by Rabbi Harry Miller and Cantor Eli Katz. Following the retirement of Mr. Levin, Ben Becker, Louis Brown and John Tatelman carried on the administrative work of the Temple.

First steps were taken toward the consolidation of the two Temples in 1934. Uniting Temple Israel and Temple B'nai Abraham had long been the goal toward which Rabbi Taxay had worked. The generous gift of the late Max Blumberg and the cooperative efforts of both congregations made this vision a reality in 1935. The United Temple of Terre Haute has won national renown for having achieved so successfully the cooperation and integration of a spiritually united Jewish community. The current board of the United Temple is presided over by Benjamin Blumberg, Ben Becker and Frank Wolfe, Vice-Presidents; Lewis Sutin, Secretary; Philip Kleeman, Treasurer; Harry Berkowitz, Alfred Strouse, Lucien Meis, Isaac Silverstein, Harry Levin, Mrs. Elias Berkowitz, Mrs. E. S. Wohlfeld, Louis Brown, Carl Wolf and Leo Joseph.

Known throughout the nation as a leader in Jewish affairs, and a man of outstanding ability, Rabbi Taxay is a civic as well as a religious leader. He is deeply respected by the entire community for his intelligent, sincere and untiring efforts to encourage cooperation and brotherhood among all people of all races and all faiths.



A Backward Glance at the Religious Life of Indiana

AMONG the first white men to visit the soil of Indiana were the Priests of the Catholic Church. For almost a century there was no other church in the territory. Permanent stations were established at Kekionga or Fort Wayne, Ouiatanon near Lafayette and Vincennes. The last is by far the oldest church in the state and one of the oldest in the Mississippi valley. Among its famous priests was Pierre Gibault, the friend of George Rogers Clark and the champion of the Americans against the British in the Revolution. The parish records unfortunately go back only to 1749. From that date to 1839, thirty priests in succession cared for the little flock of French peasants at Vincennes.

In the front ranks of the stalwart pioneers were the Baptists, none had a keener appreciation of personal, political, or religious freedom and none was more bold to defend it. In church doctrine they held closely to the Bible, and in church government they recognized no authority outside their own congregation. Their preachers had no more authority than other members of the congregation and received as payment only what the members willingly gave. They were the most democratic of pioneers.

The first congregation of Baptists in Indiana was organized on Owen's creek in what is now Clark County, then Knox, November 22, 1791. There were four members. Meetings were held in the members' houses or barns. It was six years before a church was built. In 1809 Wabash, Bethel, Paloka, Salem and Maria Creek churches formed an association, the first in Indiana. Its preachers went fearlessly through the forest, the Bible in one hand and rifle in the other. By 1833 there were at least 21 associations in the state, and thus within the third of a century every neighborhood in the state had its Baptist church.

Soon after the Baptists came the Presbyterians, whose pioneer pastor of Indiana was Samuel B. Robertson. He arrived in 1806 and organized the "Church of Indiana" the oldest church of its kind in the state. To this little station in 1807 came Samuel Thornton Scott from Kentucky. On the first trip out Scott lost his hat and one boot swimming his horse across the White River. He therefore arrived "neither naked nor clad, barefoot nor abed" as one of his friends remarked. He went to the homes of his flock, taught their children, took part in log-rollings, house-rasings, shooting-matches and preached at near-by places. The first Indiana presbytery was organized at Salem, Indiana, April 1, 1824 with six pastors present and one absent.

The Methodists came about the same time as the Presbyterians, also from Kentucky. The Methodist preachers, the circuit riders were the knight errants of the wilderness. They ranged the settlements from Pittsburg to St. Louis and from Detroit to Mobile, visiting through Indiana to preach the gospel to the pioneers. With the physical courage of the crusaders and the religious zeal of the friars they sought out wrongdoers largely for the enjoyment of the combat. Bar rooms, taverns, dance halls and courthouses, homes of gamblers and corrupt politicians found them there to challenge sin and heresy. If rowdies tried to break up their meetings, they were not averse to laying off their coats and justifying the law. On the other hand they could bear the feeblest call for the gospel from the depths of the forest and never failed to heed.

As early as 1804 stout-hearted old Peter Cartwright crossed over into Clark County on a preaching tour. On a trip soon afterwards, Cartwright pounced down on the Shakers north of Vincennes and so alarmed those simple

people that 47 of them renounced their Shakerism and became Methodists. A church was organized here in 1808, which in 1811 became a regular point on the Vincennes circuit.

The Methodists were the best organizers of the early churches. In 1808 Indiana district was organized with six circuits, in 1816 the Western conference.

The early churches had a great work to do and it is greatly to their credit and to our gain that they did it well. The pioneers were poor in purse but unmeasurably rich in faith. When a meeting house was needed they had to build it. The construction of the early churches brought the settlers in close communion with each other; they strove together patiently to build their houses of worship. When a day for raising the church or meeting house came round a general invitation was sent out and volunteer help came from all quarters. Though crude at the best the early churches of the Northwest Territory were the fore-runners of the beautiful edifices that today adorn the landscape everywhere.

In the immediate vicinity of Terre Haute there seems to have been no established church until after the organization of Vigo County in 1818. There is a record of Rev Jonathan Stamper having preached at Fort Harrison in 1812. He was a Methodist and in 1819 this denomination put Terre Haute upon a regular circuit with Rev. James McCord as preacher. From this time on the Methodist circuit riders visited the town more or less regularly. The Connecticut Missionary Society (Congregational) early sent its missionaries into this field, among whom was Rev. Nathan B. Darrow who preached at Ft. Harrison in 1816. Later came Rev. Isaac Reed and Rev. Orin Fowler. These three were Presbyterians working under the banner of the Connecticut Congregational society.

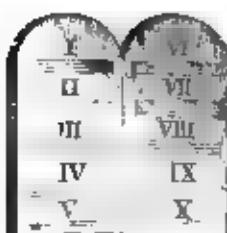
The first church established in Terre Haute was the Presbyterian organized by Rev. David Montfort on May 17, 1828 with ten members. Rev. Montfort was soon succeeded by Rev. Michael Hummer under whom dissension arose in the church with the result that most of the members withdrew and held separate services. Both factions ceased to function in 1831. This church was, however, revived in 1836 and has been active ever since.

In the fall of 1834, Rev. Merrick A. Jewett, a Congregational preacher from Baltimore arrived in the town on his way to St. Louis. He was asked to preach and pleased the people so well that he was persuaded to remain and on Dec. 30, 1834 organized the First Congregational Church, now the oldest church with continuous and unbroken record in Vigo county and the oldest Congregational Church in Indiana. This church purchased the lot where Deming Hotel now stands and erected a church building which was dedicated in 1837.

Meanwhile the Methodists had established a regular station in town. In 1834 they took possession of the lot reserved for a church in the original town plat at Fourth and Poplar without securing title to it, erected thereon a small building which took the name of Albury Chapel. The present Methodist Temple is the outgrowth of this small beginning.

The First Church was organized in the old brick school house on the corner of Fifth and Walnut in July, 1836 with Rev. Samuel Sparks as Pastor.

The first church erected by the Catholics in Vigo County was located at St. Mary's where the Academy had been started two years previously. This was in 1837. Father Bateaux was the priest in charge. In that same year under



the inspiration of this same priest, St. Joseph's Church was built on the ground still occupied by the church and parish house on South Fifth Street.

In 1840 came the Episcopalians who organized St. Stephens Church in April or May of that year. Bishop Kemper soon after sent Rev Charles Prindle here who became the first rector.

Next in chronological order came the Universalists—They organized May 8, 1841 and erected a church on the corner of Fourth and Ohio Streets, later (1869) moving

to a new brick edifice on North Eighth Street near Mulberry. This church ceased to function about fifty years ago.

The First Christian Church followed closely, having been organized June 28, 1841, under the leadership of Rev. John O'Kane.

In 1848 sixteen members of the Congregational Church, who were formerly Presbyterians, withdrew and organized a new church, the Baldwin Presbyterian under the pastorate of Rev W M Cheever. This church later changed its name to Second Presbyterian and finally in 1879 united with the First Presbyterian under the new name of Central Presbyterian Church—such in brief is the sketch of Terre Haute churches up to 1850.



Knights of Pythias Friendship, Charity, Benevolence

DURING the most glorious period of the Roman Empire there lived a warlord, Dionysius, whose ambition it was to become emperor. In his army there were two friends, Damon and Pythias. Pythias had displeased his superior, Dionysius and was condemned to death. He plead to be allowed to return to his home to put his affairs in order and see his family.

To assure Dionysius of Pythias' return, Damon offered to take Pythias' place in prison and if necessary suffer execution in Pythias' stead. Time passed and the day came when Pythias was to die. Damon was still in prison and Pythias had not returned. Damon was firm in his trust in his friend and was willing to die. The jailer came to lead him to execution, but at the same moment Pythias, who had been delayed by storms and shipwreck, appeared at the door and gave himself into the hands of the jailer.

Dionysius was so impressed by the friendship existing between Damon and Pythias that he freed them both.

The theme upon which the entire fabric of the order of Knights of Pythias rests is the story of Damon and Pythias. Justus Henry Rathbone and four associates organized at Washington, D. C., February 19, 1861 the Knights of Pythias, a brotherhood the purpose of which is to disseminate the principles of friendship, charity and benevolence. An official declaration affirms that "toleration in religion, obedience to law and loyalty to government" are its three cardinal principles. The order at present is confined to the North American Continent.

In May, 1868 when the supreme lodge was constituted, the grand lodges of District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware were represented. Through many trials this great order of Knights of Pythias has grown to its present high standing, its present membership being about 400,000.

The subordinate lodges create the membership by the acceptance of petitioners and conferring upon them the ranks of "page", "esquire", and "knight". In addition there is an "endowment rank" and a "uniform rank". The ritual is emphatically patriotic.

The order of Knights of Pythias was instituted in Terre Haute, January 18, 1872 through the founding of Occidental Lodge, Number 18. Grand Chancellor W E Hazelton assisted by Past Grand Chancellors, Chas. C. Carr, George F. Meyers, W. H. Roll and Knights Benjamin Davis

and Theodore Porter carried through the ritual of the first meeting and initiated twenty three petitioners. The first worthy Chancellor was T. H. Riddle.

Oriental Lodge Number 11 was instituted May 30, 1878, by Occidental Lodge Number 18, assisted by Grand Chancellor Alfred Dickey and the members of Brazil and Peru Lodges. The first Chancellor Commander was Dr. Robert Van Valzah.

Paul Revere Lodge Number 374 was instituted November 10, 1892. A full list of officers had previously been elected from a group of old members of Knights of Pythias. Sixty nine applicants were accepted. District Deputy John B. Wallace from the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana filled the chair of Chancellor Commander and conferred the degree of page upon the sixty nine accepted petitioners. Sixty-two of the sixty-nine had conferred upon them in three different sessions, the second and third degrees of esquire and knight respectively. This meeting started at 9:00 a.m. and was continued with two interruptions until 4:00 a.m. the following morning. The first Chancellor Commander was Frank Schewmaker.

Of the group of first officers George Holloway and John Weinbrecht are still living.

The two lodges, Oriental Number 81 and Occidental Number 18 were consolidated February 20, 1933 and the resulting lodge is known as Oriental Lodge Number 11. The first Chancellor Commander was Noble J. Johnson. Prior to this consolidation the two lodges built the Temple occupied by Lodge Number 18 at 121 So. 8th Street, dedicated August 30, 1908. The Temple is a three story building with club rooms on the first floor and spacious lodge halls on both the second and third floors. Regular weekly meetings are held on Tuesday night.

Paul Revere Lodge Number 374 moved to their present Temple at 672-676 Ohio Street November 10, 1932, their fortieth anniversary. The building had been purchased prior to this. It has two floors. The second floor being furnished with a spacious hall for meetings of the order and with social club rooms. Regular weekly meetings are held on Thursday nights.

The subordinate lodges of the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana support the Indiana Pythian home located at Lafayette, Indiana. This home is for members and wives of members who are old and needy.

The Optimist Club of Terre Haute

JAMES H. CULP,

Chancellor Optimist International



JAMES H. CULP
1938 Governor



CHARLES A. SCHUKAI
1938 President

ON October 5, 1934, a group of business and professional men petitioned Optimist International for a charter for an Optimist Club in Terre Haute.

From the beginning they have enjoyed a steady and sound growth and have taken their place along with the other organizations in the furtherance of a better Terre Haute.

Carl R. Stahl, Judge Albert Owens, James Probst, H. J. Dix, Dr. Edward Reiss, Leon Lewis, Alfred J. Woolford, Harry J. Blocksom, and J. Alfred Thompson composed the first board of governors. Under the direction of Carl Stahl, the first president of the organization, the hard work for a successful club was laid.

J. Alfred Thompson was elected president in March, 1935, and under his administration the "Optimist Clothe-a-Child" program was inaugurated and has since become an annual event that the underprivileged children of Terre Haute and Harrison Township anticipate with much pleasure.

Harry J. Blocksom was elected president in April, 1937, and during his term of office the Fifth District Convention of Optimist International was held in Terre Haute. Mr. Blocksom was instrumental in obtaining for the Terre Haute Club the distinction of having one of its own members, James H. Culp, elected Lieutenant Governor of the Fifth District. In June, 1937, a committee was appointed to study the delinquent child problem in Terre Haute. This committee, headed by Dr. Edward Reiss, worked in conjunction with the juvenile department of the Vigo County Circuit Court, then under the supervision of the late Everett Spence, chief probation officer and an active

citizen and member of the club. As a result of this committee, sixteen delinquent boys were placed under the direct supervision of club members. It is a conservative estimate that this work has saved the Vigo County tax payers approximately \$16,000.00 which would have had to have been paid had these boys been placed in state institutions.

Charles Schukai was chosen as the fifth president of the club in April, of this year. At the Fifth District convention held in Detroit in May, James H. Culp succeeded W. Bernard Rodgers, of Canton, Ohio, as Governor of the fifth district. Plans have just been completed for the purchase of a site for a home for the social and business meetings of the club.

OPTIMIST "CLOTHE A-CHILD" PROGRAM

Terre Haute has obtained much favorable, national publicity through the Optimist "Clothe-a-Child" program, having been invited on two different occasions to address the delegates to the Optimist International Convention on this subject.

More than 450 underprivileged children of Terre Haute and Harrison Township have been fully clothed by means of this program. The remarkable feature of this program is the fact that almost half of the funds raised were contributed to the "dime line" located at Sixth and One-half and Wabash Avenue during the Christmas season. Rich and poor alike stop and lay their dimes on the line, with the assurance that every dime contributed is used to clothe some needy child.



Terre Haute Lodge No. 86

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Compiled by Past Exalted Ruler, William H. McKee

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of America was formally organized on February 16, 1868, in the City of New York. It is purely an American organization. The declared purpose is to practice the four cardinal virtues, Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love, and Fidelity, to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of its members, to quicken the spirit of American patriotism, and to cultivate good fellowship.

Terre Haute Lodge No. 86, B. P. O. Elks was instituted June 8, 1892. The charter membership roll contained the names of 24 of what was then Terre Haute's leading citizens. The first Lodge rooms were occupied in September, 1892, on the third floor of the old McKeen National Bank Bldg at Sixth Street and Wabash Avenue. In December, 1898, the fifth floor of the Grand Opera House Block was obtained as new and larger quarters for the Lodge. The contract for the present City Club building was let in November, 1907, and dedicated November 3, 1909. It now has a total membership of 1,062.

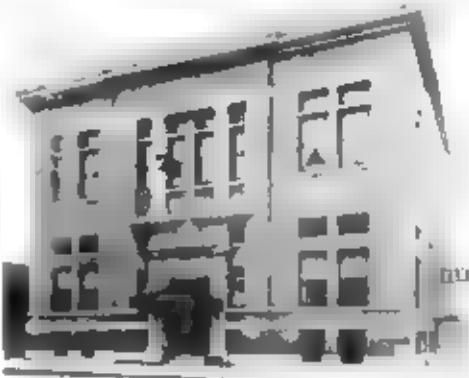
In May, 1922 the Lodge purchased a plot of ground at the left of the entrance of Highland Lawn Cemetery to be used for burial purposes for its members. On this plot of ground was erected a beautiful life size bronze statue of an Elk. In April, 1938 additional space was purchased and now the entire plot of ground between the monument and the fence belongs to the Elks Lodge and is known as the 'Elks Rest.'

The Fort Harrison Country Club was purchased by the Lodge in January, 1937. This plot of ground comprises some eighty acres three miles north of the city on the banks of the Wabash, it being the exact site of the historical Fort Harrison. A nine-hole golf course is maintained at Fort Harrison for the members and it is recognized as one of the most beautiful sites along the Wabash river.

Terre Haute Lodge No. 86 is recognized nationally as being one of the outstanding Elks' Lodges in the United States and on many occasions has been singled out by the Grand Lodge Officers as an example of what can be accomplished in the realms of Elksdom by conscientious and consistent efforts of its members.

The Officers for the present year as follows: Glen D. Twin Exalted Ruler; Jerry L. Smith, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; C. C. McFetrich, Esteemed Loyal Knight; George Hickman, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; Jerry D. Lewis, Esquire, R. H. Scofield Inner Guard; Ernest Mervel, Esquire; Rev. L. O. Richmond, Chaplain; Henry J. West, P. E. R.; Trustee W. O. Bond, Trustee; George C. Boulkes, Trustee; C. L. Shideler, P. E. R. Secretary; Cecil B. Reed, Treasurer, and Dean Armstrong, Organist.

Captain Alonzo C. Duddleston is still living and active in the affairs of this Lodge. He bears the distinction of being the first Past Exalted Ruler as Robert Van Vuzzen.



North Seventh St. at Mulberry

first Exalted Ruler, died during the first three months of his time in office.

The following is a list of the Past Exalted Rulers who have presided since the Lodge was instituted. A. C. Duddleston, John R. Paddock, Frank H. Cooper, Henry C. Medecraft, David Lessig, D. R. Bronson, R. A. Weinstein, D. L. Watson, C. J. Fleming, W. C. Durham, J. E. Sulger, W. E. Hendrich, Ora D. Davis, Geo. A. Schaal, Geo. E. Pugh, D. L. Watson, W. W. Kaufman, H. H. Hutton, Wm. Hearn, H. L. Williams, Roy Lawrence, Walter Himmelauer, Fred Schaal, A. L. Miller, H. W. Conrad, S. W. Snively, R. F. Newell, G. M. Propst, John M. Fitzgerald, C. McFarland, H. E. Hickman, Birch F. Bayh, P. G. Page, R. F. Thomas, Geo. C. Morris, Fred L. Page, C. L. Shideler, A. E. Shopmeyer, K. A. Werneke, R. E. Stephens, Henry J. West, Wilford H. McKee, and S. L. Ogden.

During the past several years many improvements have been added to the City Club. In June, 1933, the most modern of bar equipment was installed in the recreation room in the basement. The furnishings throughout the building are the finest to be found in any similar club in Indiana.

In May, 1936, a Kimball pipe organ was installed in the Lodge room, this being the first pipe organ in use by any fraternal organization in the city. The organ is used at all Lodge sessions and initiatory work. The building is also equipped with automatic electric chimes for the ritualistic service which is observed by all Elks Lodges in the United States at 11:00 o'clock each night. At this time every night all lights in the building are extinguished and the chimes toll the stroke of eleven followed by the playing of 'Auld Lang Syne' when the lights automatically again come on.

In July of the present year one of the most modern type automatic elevators was installed servicing five floors.

At the present time a veranda is being built on the north side of the present building 35 by 100 feet under which will be installed new bowling alleys. This improvement is to be completed by October 1st of the present year. The value of the present holdings of Terre Haute Lodge No. 86 is well over half a million dollars and boast of no indebtedness.

Annually this Lodge contributes several thousand dollars to the local charitable work, including the Thanksgiving Charity Ball and the Christmas Party for the Orphans of the Vigo County Orphanage at Glenn Home. Their annual contributions also includes the hospitals, tuberculosis fund, Child Welfare, Gulick Boys, Health Nurses, Light House Mission, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, Welfare Society, Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association.

The City Schools of Terre Haute

THE love of learning, always alive in the hearts of the city fathers, stirred citizens to establish the beginnings of a system of education for Terre Haute and Vigo county. Terre Haute had begun its existence about six weeks before Indiana became a state in the Union, and in the years from 1816 to the 1830's children of the community like the children in other places attended what private schools there were in their neighborhoods. When parents paid the expenses of the school, they sometimes sent part of the teacher's salary in skins, grains, or garden truck. The story is told that one teacher received so much of this kind of pay that he kept a pupil sitting at the door to hail all who passed by and sell some of the produce. At least one of the private schools of those far gone days has left some



GEORGE C. CARROLL
Superintendent of City Schools

sight record for itself. It is described in the early history of Terre Haute as follows: "The school house stood at the northwest corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets, a roughly hewed log house of one story with the size and shape of the windows and the door cleverly indicating the purpose for which it had been built."

By 1831 the hardest days of getting settled were over for some families and they felt that they now could turn to the problem of providing some organized schooling for the rising generation. Judge Amory Kinney and John F. Frost were the principal movers to organize a society to erect a permanent school building, and thus the "brick school house" came into existence. Terre Hauteans "pushed out their chests" and pointed with pride to this edifice which was constructed at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. Certain parts of the walls of this building still are preserved in the Catholic school now occupying the site. To finance the project, a group of men had formed an association, each taking \$100 stock divided into 20 shares of five dollars each. The house was planned to seat comfortably at rather primitive double desks about fifty pupils, but some times three pupils were crowded into the space intended for only two. The care which the citizens put into this common endeavor is seen in the fact that "the house was built back a little way from the sidewalk, out of the

reach of the din and distractions of business. Fifth street was selected because it was then almost out of town, for education seeks a quiet nook for its ingratiating influences upon mankind". The first board of trustees for the Terre Haute school society consisted of Russell Rose, Joseph Miller, and William C. Linton.

During the period from 1832 to 1838, the public school system of Terre Haute was under the jurisdiction and pay of Harrison township.

One of the outstanding teachers of the day was Benjamin Hayes who taught for more than a quarter of a century. He came to Terre Haute before 1835 and taught continuously until old age and new methods admonished him to seek rest. William Wood Parsons, who later became the eminent president of the Indiana State Normal, went to school to "Uncle Benny". Mr. Hayes taught at different times in the Congregational church basement, in the brick school house, on north Third street, on the corner of Third and Oak streets, in a white frame house on the northwest corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, and finally in the front part of his own home on Eagle street. He was a conscientious votary of the rod for the government of the child, and he stoutly maintained that a boy must go through arithmetic three times before he could cipher worthy of the name.

The period from 1838 to 1853 found the Terre Haute schools with little public money. A number of private schools arose in which the pupils studied whatever the teachers could teach, but in June 1853 the General Assembly passed an act to form a system of free public schools, and, consequently, the Terre Haute city council elected the first five school trustees, Moses Soule, Virgil J. Barnett, James Hook, Amory Kinney, and Joseph Cooper. Several "early-candle-light" meetings of the school board were spent in calling all committees to "report in writing", which they failed to do, in requesting citizens to help in securing the rental of school rooms; in the election of three male teachers, T. D. Isam for one quarter at five dollars per month; and Benjamin Hayes and C. F. Frost at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per quarter; and instructing the clerk to advertise in the *Prairie City* for six female teachers."

There were 1,324 children of school age within the city limits.

The Vigo County Seminary was purchased, and in addition, church basements were equipped for school rooms. During the ensuing term, the board paid \$2 a card for stove wood, and \$1 for a Webster's Dictionary—declined to employ a music teacher for the schools—printed 500 copies of "Rules and Regulations"—compromised a claim for repairs on the house in District No. 2 rather than stand a suit at law—made an order in regard to the times for the ringing of the Seminary bell—returned one boy to his own school who had "transferred himself" so as to associate with companions he considered more congenial—and voted the Friday after Thanksgiving a holiday in the school. The salaries of teachers ranged from \$16 to \$40 a month for women, and \$33 to \$41.50 for men. A new school was built at Third and Oak streets (the old Ross building).

William M. Ross was elected principal of the schools and shortly afterwards was made superintendent.

All Vigo county at this time had only \$60,693.80 to her credit and since the interest on this sum would not reach very far in educating children, the Common Council was kept busy filling vacancies caused by the resignation of

school board trustees who became weary with the struggle. Because of this shortage of funds, and the repeal of the school law, schools were suspended in the summer of 1854 and no public schooling was held again until 1860. The buildings were rented at private schools. The boards of education went into the rental business—letting out public buildings for private schools, and gaining a little revenue for the school city on the investment. However, anticipating a renaissance from "these dark ages" the board began the erection of a brick building in the First District (Hook district) on March 16, 1857. There was considerable delay when various citizens objected to the construction of so expensive an edifice which cost something more than \$21,000.

It was 1860 before schools officially supported by taxation came to Terre Haute to stay. That year work progressed in more organized manner than ever before. A committee of twenty of the most prominent citizens was appointed to visit the schools and report their condition through the public press. The term closed on February 22, 1861, and the children and teachers were requested to march in a public procession on that day. A public exhibition of class work (and teachers and pupils) took place that evening.

High school classes were organized for the school year 1863-64 at the new First District building. Six students enrolled, and four of them were graduated June 21, 1867.

It was with great celebration that citizens greeted the opening of a new building in the fourth district. The Voorhees school was completed in 1864 and was pronounced the finest school in the city.

Courses of study were becoming more definitely organized; such "old fogey" methods as the "loud schools" maintained by some teachers in outlying neighborhoods were giving way to more advanced teaching methods. In "loud schools" all the pupils studied their lessons aloud at the same time. It is said that one teacher got out his fiddle and played fast tunes during the study period, thinking that the speed of the music would speed up the rate of study.

Monthly oral and written examinations of pupils at the close of the term were the order of the times. Truants on examination days were treated to a "double dose" on their return to school. Oral examinations by "prominent citizens" gradually went out of favor.

A new superintendent in the person of John M. Olcott came to the city schools in 1863. He set about to impress parents that something more was required to secure education than merely the enrollment of children in school. He was a stickler for regularity in attendance, and pupils learned that they were to arrive at school promptly, not after classes "took up", as they called it. Those were the days when enforcement of attendance regulations was difficult. There were no automobiles and no telephones. Truants were frequent. It was no uncommon experience for a mother to answer the knocking at her door in late afternoon to see some urchin about the size of her Tommy who reported, "Mrs. Spady, teacher says to tell you Tommy didn't come to school yesterday or today".

Each year, nevertheless, showed some slight improvement. The enrollment and number of teachers increased also.

When negotiations were underway for the founding of the Indiana State Normal in 1866, the Terre Haute school city played an active part in securing the college for the city, and the ground on which the Seminary stood was

donated for the new school. When the Normal was opened, the Terre Haute high school classes were transferred to _____ the college building.

On June 3, 1869, William H. Wiley, a graduate of the school that is now Butler University, was elected "Principal of the High School and General Manager of all the schools over which this board has control". For forty-one and a half years he served as superintendent of Terre Haute city schools.

The law of the state in 1869 required the establishment of separate schools for colored children, free of tuition and open to all. The Terre Haute school officials rented the A.M.C. church on south first street for the use of the school, and Zachariah M. Anderson was chosen as the first teacher. Later as the needs arose, other schools were opened.

The opening of the training school at the new Indiana State Normal relieved the crowded conditions of some of the schools for white children when 100 of them were transferred to the Training division. Thompson and Crawford schools were completed in 1871.

Still the school city continued to grow, and in 1874 the Montrose elementary school was transferred from Harrison township jurisdiction to that of the Terre Haute school city. The present Montrose building was erected in 1905.

An honor came to Terre Haute when in 1875 Indiana was given one of the high awards for educational progress at an exhibition of school work in Philadelphia, and Terre Haute was credited with playing an important part in securing this acknowledgment.

Although there was much opposition by some citizens to the construction of a school "in the dog kennel out near Brazil", the McKeen elementary school was built at fourteenth street and second avenue in 1876 and was soon filled to capacity. Negro citizens in the southeastern part of the city petitioned for a school and in 1879 a vacant room in the Montrose building was furnished for them. It was in this year also that a new building was erected in First District, the Hook school house that continued in service until the opening of the present Indiana State Teachers College Laboratory school which now accommodates the children of that community.

A forward step was taken by the city schools in 1882 with the purchase of the library from the Terre Haute Library Association. The first public library was opened here with much success.

Courses of study began to grow in scope, slowly but surely, although in the '70's the background of coursework was still the routine of the simple, useful subjects: reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Capital of states often were learned by singing them to the tune of "Go Tell Aunt Rhody" while one of the class members pointed them out on a map. Classes sang the size of the continents to the irresistible rhythm of "Old Dan Tucker". Writing was considered important, and the teacher's own ability in writing often was examined before he was employed. Spelling occupied a big place in the school studies. Pupils stood in line before the teacher who called out the words, and the pupils spelled them in syllables at the top of their voices.

Sept. Wiley in speaking of the teachers who came to fill the positions in the Terre Haute schools said, "Once in the force, the teachers gave themselves unreservedly to the duties—came promptly to work—attended monthly teachers' meetings—appeared on programs according to assignments—and reported five days at the Vigo County Institute. Many of us spent our summer vacation in the State Normal".

The city grew, and to take the place of the colored children's room in the Montrose building, the Booker T. Washington school was built in the southeastern part of the city and later was enlarged and remodeled to its present size. A few years later, the Lincoln school was opened at sixteenth and Elm streets for the negro boys and girls, and shortly afterwards the small Paul Dunbar school was closed so as to permit the colored children to attend the larger and better equipped buildings constructed for them.

A great day for Terre Haute was the opening of the new high school at seventh and Walnut streets in September 1886 when all high school classes were moved from the Normal to the new building. The name was changed to the Wiley High School on August 1, 1906—the day that William Wiley retired from the superintendency of the Terre Haute public schools. On this day also the city schools were all named by the board of education and were no longer known by district numbers.

So great became the desire of Terre Haute youth for high school education that the Wiley building became oppressively crowded, and in 1912-13 a north side high school was opened, named in honor of former president James A. Garfield.

The Terre Haute schools maintained a vocational school, and some years after the opening of Garfield, the vocational center was moved to the buildings at thirteenth and Locust streets vacated when the Rose Polytechnic Institute acquired new quarters. Here the city now boasts a comprehensive high school of large enrollment known as the Gerstmeyer Technical High School. All three city high schools offer five four-year courses of study to students college preparatory, general, commercial, fine arts, and industrial arts. In addition to these courses, the Gerstmeyer school is so organized as to offer boys' vocational and girls' vocational courses of both two and four-year length.

More than twenty years ago, Terre Haute schools began the establishment of the 6-3-3 plan to replace the 8-4 system. Under this newer organization, pupils attend elementary school 6 years, advance to junior high school for grades 7, 8, and 9, where they have the advantages of departmentalized study under specialized teachers, and then they proceed to senior high school for three years. Through a systematic and transitional process, the junior high school furnishes necessary preparation for the senior high school.

McLean school at tenth street and Lafayette avenue was the first of the junior high schools in Terre Haute. Because of heavy enrollment in seventh and eighth grade classes, ninth grade pupils of the district now attend Garfield High School thus making Garfield a four year school instead of a three-year institution as at Wiley. Sarah Scott Junior High School was opened on St. Patrick's day in March 1919, and the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School was opened in September 1927.

In addition to the three junior and the three senior schools, the city has in operation fifteen elementary schools for white children and two for colored children.

George C. Carroll is the present superintendent of schools, Wayne P. Watson, director of guidance and public relations; Miss Blanche E. Fuqua, directress of instruction, and Loring Halberstadt, director of business and research. The Board of Trustees includes Clark L. Adams, Jay Short, George A. Beecherer, A. J. Woolford, and Charles Broadhurst.

"As is the teacher, so is the school" is an old maxim, and teachers of Terre Haute have steadily maintained higher and higher standards for their own preparation and training. Many members of the teaching force now have masters degrees, still a larger number have bachelor's degrees. The training and qualifications of the teaching staff equals that of larger cities in various parts of the country.



Colonel Vigo, the Patriot



FRANCIS VIGO

FRANCIS VIGO, "The Spanish Merchant" is forever identified with the history of the Wabash Valley. Whoever attempts to gain an understanding of the history of the Northwest Territory and particularly that part pertaining to the country lying above the Wabash from the Ohio to Lafayette, must know the story of Francis Vigo, for it was he who financed the campaign of George Rogers Clark and thereby made possible the expedition which resulted in this great empire being added to the union of the states. Col. Vigo's story is a pathetic one because he died in penury as a result of his sacrifices, the government having failed to repay his loan until long after he was dead.

As a boy, Francis Vigo served in a Spanish regiment; went to Havana, then to New Orleans, then left the services and became an Indian trader for some New Orleans capitalists. He made his way to St. Louis and engaged in the fur trade for himself. Traveling and trading with the Indians east and west of the Mississippi, he studied the character of the Indians. They believed in him, for he never lied to them.

Colonel Francis Vigo died at the age of ninety-six, March 22, 1836, in a miserable shack in the city of Vincennes.

Like Lafayette he came to this country when the country needed him, when this country was poor, he gave without asking; when this nation had grown rich it allowed Vigo, old and childless to die without aid.

Vigo died alone but not forgotten for he has achieved immortality in the hearts of his countrymen and especially by the hundreds of thousands who live in what was once the Northwest Territory.

Colonel Francis Vigo was in the claiming of the Northwest Territory what Gouverneur Morris was to the Revolutionary War.

Again at this belated date, The Wabash Valley remembers with real gratitude the rich contributions that Col. Francis Vigo made to the United States and to the county that bears his name.





BERTHA PRATT KING

King Classical School

THE King Classical School of Terre Haute was founded in 1903 by Miss Bertha Pratt King, A.B. Smith. Now with an interesting history of 32 years, Classical has become an integral part of the community life of Terre Haute. With the necessity of mass production in education in the modern school system, King Classical continues the traditions of the early pioneer schools in smaller groups—individual instruction and personal relationships.

Through these thirty-two years, Classical has enrolled hundreds of young people from the representative families of Terre Haute. Always emphasizing ideals of useful citizenship and social responsibility, this institution has made a deep imprint upon the educational and civic life of Terre Haute. The enrollment of King Classical is now sixty-five students and there is a faculty of six teachers. In methods, personnel and progressive ideals of education, King Classical has been in the vanguard of education. For the small school is an experimental school. Through these years Classical has sent its graduates to many of the leading colleges of the country—Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Princeton, Yale, etc., as well as to State Universities. These graduates in their splendid records in college, in the business and professional world, and in the home have fulfilled the purposes of the school. Such a school as King Classical is typical of the highest ideals in education from which during the generations has been developed the American system of education.

—♦♦♦—

History of P. J. Ryan and Sons

THE history of the firm dates back to 1875 when P. J. Ryan established the business and set definite precedents of honest, efficient service, which the third generation of Ryans practice today.

P. J. Ryan was born in Ireland, February 18, 1844, and was but seven years old when his parents started for the new world. The mother died during the voyage and the



P. J. Ryan & Sons Funeral Home

father passed away shortly after their arrival in America. Thus left an orphan, the son was sent to an aunt's home in Dayton, Ohio. His early education was acquired in the district schools. Leaving his home at the age of twelve, he came to Terre Haute in 1866 and remained a resident here until he died.

Mr. Ryan was only seventeen years of age when he enlisted in the army, Company I, 11th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry in defense of the Union, and though young, rendered valiant service. Again and again he demonstrated his loyalty upon southern battlefields and was offered command of his company.

Believing that an older man would be better to command his company, he declined the honor and served through the war as a private.

During the engagement at Winchester, September 19, 1864, he donned a Confederate uniform and got mixed with some Confederate stragglers. Finding himself with thirteen of them, he said "Boys, let's all go to hell valley". The "rebs" fired and then revealing himself to them, he marched them to Union headquarters as prisoners of war. For this act of gallantry he was awarded a medal by the government. Through the courtesy of the present firm, a copy of the citation is reproduced below.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Adjutant General's Office Washington, March 29, 1865
Sir:

Enclosed I enclose the MEDAL OF HONOR, which has been awarded you by the Secretary of War, under the Resolution of Congress, approved July 12th, 1862, "To provide for the presentation of Medals of Honor to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion."

With a most creditable military record he returned to Terre Haute where he later engaged in business as a manufacturer and dealer in harness. In 1875 he sold out the business and became a funeral director.

Mr. Ryan continued in the funeral business up to the time of his death January, 1908. The firm was incorporated as P. J. Ryan and Sons in 1908 with P. J. Ryan, Frank M. Ryan and Charles P. Ryan as the incorporators.

The P. J. Ryan & Sons Funeral Home today is equipped later moving to 315 Wabash Avenue and later with the increased patronage to Sixth and Walnut. Devoted attention to business necessitated still larger quarters and in 1921 the firm moved into the spacious and modern funeral home at Sixth and Poplar Streets.

The business was first located at 20 North Second Street, with the most modern service and are able to handle every detail of funerals in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the different religious creeds and fraternal organizations. Their facilities include the finest and latest appointments for conducting services in the church, the family residence or in their beautiful air-conditioned chapel where the soothing voice of the pipe organ adds dignity to any funeral.

St. Anthony's Hospital

A HOSPITAL exists to relieve pain and suffering to renew life and hope. Sick people often lose their zest for living, so it is necessary that the efficient hospital use all its resources to renew both physical and mental health in all those who come to it for treatment. Christian culture has developed through the centuries, and to cure the sick is today a profession, a noble profession, that calls for intelligence, training, and high ideals of service. For fifty-six years St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute has followed faithfully the highest ideas of service to the community. It has kept abreast with all that science has made possible, and today is one of the most modern best equipped hospitals in the country.

The founding of St. Anthony's Hospital is indicative that over half a century ago Terre Haute's men of vision saw the needs of suffering humanity and did something about it.

A two-story brick building on the corner of Second and Mulberry Streets was the original home of St. Anthony's Hospital. The owner of the building and the originator of the idea, Mr. Herman Hulman, brought to Terre Haute two Franciscan sisters to take charge of the new project. At that time it was the sole institution of its kind in the city, since the Chauncey Rose Hospital near the present Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street had been used but a short interval and turned into the St. Ann's Orphan's home, which was torn down about ten years ago.

Dr. L. J. Willien, a well-known surgeon in the Wabash Valley, finding himself in need of a proper place to care for his patients, took up the matter with two or three religious orders. Dr. Willien told the origin of the hospital in these words, according to Oakey's "History of Vigo County": "Twenty-five years ago (1882), about the middle of July, while answering a call to St. Mary's, I happened to drive down Mulberry Street when my attention was called to a two-story brick house being remodeled. It struck me at once that it would be a fine building in which to start a hospital. Terre Haute was badly in need of such an institution as the only public places offering shelter for the unfortunate sick and injured were the jail or the poorhouse."

At the request of Mrs. Herman Hulman the property was purchased and at seven o'clock on the evening of September 11, 1882, the doors were opened. The capacity was eighteen beds and so thoroughly had the sisters of St. Francis commanded the love and respect of the people of Terre Haute that it was soon filled to overflowing.

Pages might be devoted to the sacrifice and devotion of the older physicians who gave their entire lives to this work—Doctors L. J. Willien, J. P. Worrell, Charles Gersmeyer, John Crapo, Walker Schell, F. W. Shaley, M. A. Boor, Joseph Frizz, E. Z. Brooks and W. O. Jenkins.

The Sisters came on September 11, 1882. Mrs. Hulman having died the previous year, her husband Herman Hulman continued the work. He saw in St. Agnes Hall a more suitable building for the new institution. This he purchased with its extensive grounds and moved the establishment there, the old building being abandoned on January 1, 1884. Even in the new building accommodations were limited to 24 private rooms and 17 ward beds.

The story since then is one of constant expansion. The middle wing and the new entrance to the present building was erected in 1901; in 1909 the north wing was opened, and in 1923, the south wing.

Along with all the other activities the equipment has been increased, perfected, and kept up to date so that the institution has merited and maintained the rating of "Class A". In 1923 it earned the right to train internes and has thus far retained its rating in this.

St. Anthony's has kept step with the general advance in medical sciences, the development of medical equipment and the importance of proper food for the sick. The kitchen is now one of the most important divisions of the hospital and the choice and preparation of food, one of the most serious problems.

Though St. Anthony's has not neglected a single feature of its organization, it takes a special pride in its surgical department. Great care and thoroughness have been expended on four operating rooms that have been greatly improved in recent years.

In modern medicine the laboratory furnishes the most important clues in arriving at a scientific diagnosis. Dr. Session is in charge of the laboratory.

The original purpose of St. Anthony's Hospital, of its founders and of its first members as well, was to relieve sickness and suffering for all in need of care, regardless of race, creed or ability to pay. Hence a notable part of its activities lies in the maintenance of charity wards for the benefit of those unfortunates who cannot afford the hospital fees and still are in urgent need of medical attention and skillful care. Of the total number of cases cared for by the hospital the first fifty years, at least one-fifth were charity patients. Using that as a basis, there were about 13,250 free patients cared for during that period.

There are 172 beds, 26 bassinettes and a daily average of 115 to 120 patients at the present time in St. Anthony's.

One phase of the work of which the institution is very proud is the St. Anthony's Hospital School of Nursing which was organized in 1918. It is fully accredited by the department of the Indiana State Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses, Indianapolis, Indiana.

It is unquestionable that St. Anthony's has done much for the community of Terre Haute, not only relieving pain and suffering, but maintaining its existence and contributing to its prosperity and advancement. It has kept the laborer at the wheel of industry, it has protected the city's population, it has minimized infant mortality, it has reached out a helping hand to dependent unfortunates. Up to date St. Anthony's has treated 82,205 patients and 17,291 babies have been born there since 1918.

Markle's Mill - Indiana's Ancient Landmark

FROM MILLSTONES TO MILESTONES

PERHAPS there is no more picturesque spot in all Indiana than the old Markle mill in Vigo County. Standing amid well tended farms and but a few miles northeast of the National Highway, it is ever a source of interest to tourists, hundreds of which visit it monthly.

The mill was erected in 1817 by Abraham Markle, who, besides being a miller, was a brave soldier and one of Indiana's first real estate men. Land warrant No. 1 was issued to him in 1816 as a reward for his services in the war of 1812. Leaving Canada he boated down the St. Lawrence down the Allegheny through the headwaters of the Ohio and up the Wabash to Terre Haute where he later moved to his land grant on Otter Creek. As he became a miller, he chose the present site on the creek for his base of operations. Setting to work with a will, he finished the mill doing much of the labor himself.



The Oldest Mill West of the Alleghenies"

Interwoven with the records of days are the signatures of visitors whom the old mill was a true haven after long journeys on ever made ready sheltered traveley days. We'd set our eyes the more in high hats, long hair skirted coats, with high colling collars, their hair worn rather long. One can refresh his memory by looking at the pictures of Byron or Sir Walter Scott, with tight trousers and high boots in which to brave the mud when it was necessary to make a run to get the tired stage coach out of the mud hole. The women of those times were certainly not equipped for travel with their voluminous skirts, wide mantles and their slippers. Yet the Markle homes had bed them and the overflow were given quarters in the old mill.

When Mr. Markle died in 1826, he left the mill to his son Fred, who turned it over to begin to improve it. His father's plans. He remodeled the building at a great cost, using five-sevenths of the original material.

During the turbulent years preceding the Civil War, the mill was a busy place. It was run by host of slaveholders that fugitives slaves were hidden in and around the mill until a way could be made easier for them into Canada. There was much talk of secret passages, one room unopened until midnight when the dusky inmates were brave enough to continue on their way to freedom. Many were the occasions when black faces shone with gratitude and fervent thanks were expressed to "massa and kin' misses." Markle's mill was quite a useful link in the Underground Railroad.

During the Civil War soldiers and citizens depended largely on the mill for their sustenance and they were not disappointed. When Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war-time governor called for volunteers, the men of Vigo County responded nobly. Although the mill was forced to work short-handed it never missed a day's work.

Following the close of the Civil War, the mill was operated by Fred and William Markle. The brothers worked together and kept the mill in going concern until 1878 when they sold out to Henry Cicali. In 1898 it passed into the hands of J. T. Walsh, who instituted the roller process.

Mr. D. C. Hansel, the present owner, has done much to preserve the mill's air of antiquity. In every way possible he has endeavored to keep the mill exactly as it was the days of powdered wigs and hoop-skirts.

Hoosiers, particularly those in Vigo County, are eagerly awaiting the day when Markle's Mill will be consecrated in the same class with Mount Vernon, Monticello, the home of Betsy Ross, and other famous buildings dear to the hearts of Americans. That day is not far off.



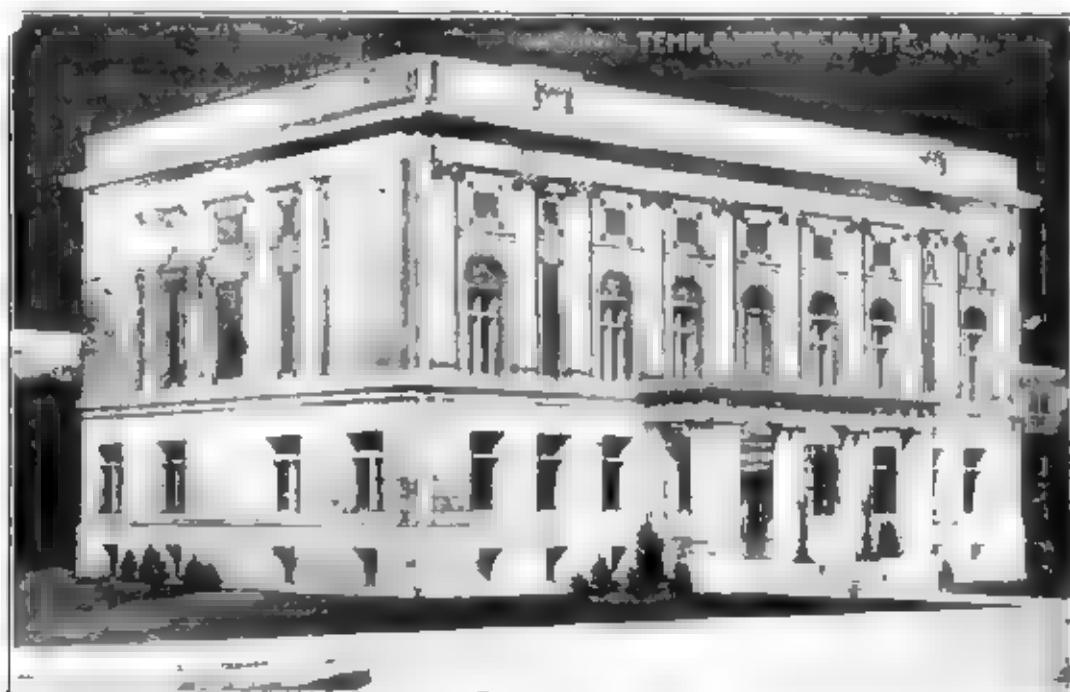
Free and Accepted Masons

PROFESSOR ALBERT A. FAUROT

THE beginning of Masonry in Terre Haute was practical ly contemporary with the laying out of the town and the organization of Vigo County. Among the first settlers were Masons from various eastern lodges. There is no doubt that these brothers got together frequently and discussed topics of common interest. These friendly chats led to definite plans for the organization of a lodge. The first formal meeting of record was held March 10, 1819 at which a petition to the Grand Lodge for a charter was drawn up and signed by the following men: Peter B. Allen, John T. Chunn, Lucius H. Scott, Toussaint Dubois, Jas Hall, Andrew Brooks, Z. C. Hovey, Demas Denning, Curtis

room in the second story of the Eagle and Lion tavern on the Southeast corner of First and Wabash and here the brethren met until the spring of 1822 when they moved to a room in Brother Francis Cunningham's tavern on the northwest corner of Second and Wabash. The next lodge room was in the Light Horse tavern at the Northeast corner of Third and Wabash.

The lodge continued to hold its meetings more or less regularly until in the late '20s the anti-masonic wave, started by the well-known "Morgan abduction case", spread over the country, when public sentiment, combined with hard times and prevailing sickness caused a decline



MASONIC TEMPLE

The fine Masonic Temple on North Eighth Street was erected by the combined efforts of Terre Haute Lodge, Social Lodge, Faculty Lodge, Hamlin Lodge, Commandery, the Command and the Craft, at Ross Ave. It is a four-story building holding one-seventh of the stock. Ground was broken for the building Nov. 25, 1915 and the completed Temple dedicated July 9, 1917. It represents an investment of about \$130,000. All the above mentioned bodies as well as the Eastern Star Lodge No. 43, hold their meetings in the Temple. The Board of Directors is composed of James A. Mitchell, Wm. H. Baugh, William Kipple, Richard P. Gillum, John R. Hunter, C. P. Soursley and Lester E. Jack.

Gilbert, Samuel McQuilkin, Robert Brashez, Thomas H. Clark and Elihu Hovey. A dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge and on July 12, 1819 Anno Lucifer 5819, A.D. 1819 about twenty brethren assembled, elected and installed Peter Benson Allen as worshipful master, Elihu Hovey, senior warden, Lucius H. Scott, junior warden and Curtis Gilbert, secretary. The lodge thus organized continued to work under dispensation till it received its charter as Terre Haute Lodge No. 19, dated October 21, 1821.

The first formal meeting of the Lodge was held without doubt in the house of Curtis Gilbert situated on the north east corner of Water and Ohio Streets where the jail now stands. Soon after its organization, however, it secured a

of Masonic activities and finally complete suspension of the lodge work in 1834. This anti-masonic craze lasted about fifteen years and then died out as quickly as it had arisen. In 1845 Number 19 was revived, its charter was restored and it entered upon a period of prosperity which has never been interrupted since. In 1848 the lodge secured rooms in the Ross Building on Third Street across from the Court House. By 1850 the membership had become so large that some of the brethren thought there was room for a second lodge and twenty-three of them withdrew and number 19 gave a warm welcome to her offspring, Social Lodge No. 86.

The masters of No. 19 previous to 1850 were—Peter B. Allen, Demas Denning, Samuel McQuilkin, Lucius H. Scott

Thomas H. Clark, Elijah Sulotson, Henry Allen, John F. Croft, Ransom Miller, James S. Freeman, Dayton Topping and J. Albert Lange.

Other early masons whose names were closely linked with the early history of Terre Haute were Francis Cunningham, Josephus Collett, Wm. K. Edwards, Amory Kinney, Thomas Dowling, John Britton, Caleb Crawford, Samuel Hager, Robert Harrison, David Danaldson, Zebulon T. Moss, Lyndon A. Smith, and Richard W. Thompson.

The present membership of No. 19 is 1284. William G. Adams is master for 1938, Horace E. Tunc, treasurer and John R. Hunter secretary.

SOCIAL LODGE NO. 86

On October 9, 1849 a dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for a group of masons headed by Dayton Topping to organize a new lodge in Terre Haute, and under date of May 29, 1850, a charter was issued to them as Social Lodge No. 86. The first master under the charter was Thomas L. Marshall. This Lodge has enjoyed prosperity throughout its 88 years of existence and has now 937 members with John A. Gram as master.

UMBOLDT LODGE

No. 42 was organized June 23, 1869 under a dispensation from the Grand Master of Indiana with Phillip Schloss as Master. Its charter was duly granted May 24, 1870. Its early membership was composed of Germans and until 1914 all business was conducted in German. Since then English has been used. The lodge has had a continuously prosperous existence and has counted among its members many of the leading citizens of Terre Haute. It now has 216 members, Walter F. Fellman is Worshipful Master.

EUCOLID LODGE

Euclid Lodge No. 573 was chartered May 25, 1886 with Chas. F. Roede as its first master. It now has 894 members. Sterling A. Hamilton is master for 1938.

WILLIAM PENN LODGE

The baby of the blue lodges in the city is William Penn Lodge No. 727 which received its charter May 22, 1928. Chas. W. West was its first master. Its lodge rooms are over the Peoples State Bank at Twelve Points. It now has 163 members with Edward S. Everett as master.

ROYAL ARCH MASON

Terre Haute Chapter No. 11 was organized March 24, 1849 and worked under dispensation till it was chartered May 26, 1849. James T. Moffatt served as the first high priest. Its present membership is 356. Hugh L. Barr is now high priest.

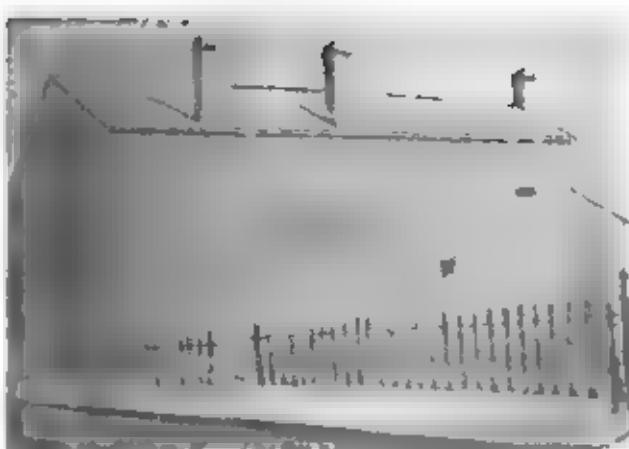
ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS

Terre Haute Council No. 8 was chartered May 29, 1856. The first illustrious master was John Savre. The Council now has 336 members presided over by Alfred E. Rhein.

The Terre Haute Council has had five of its members elected to the office of Illustrious Grand Alexander Thomas, Thomas B. Lane, James K. Allen, Conrad J. Herber and Clarence P. Sousley.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

The Grand Commandery of Indiana was formed May 16, 1854 and issued a dispensation to the Knights Templar



First meeting place of Mount Lodge 1819
Second meeting place 1818

located at Terre Haute to form a Commandery under title of Dowling Commandery. On May 14, 1867 the Commandery was organized and began working.

The work was satisfactory to the Grand Commandery of Indiana, they then had a membership of twenty-one, and a Charter was issued as of April 8, 1868.

The first officers under the Charter were, Sir General Charles Croft, Eminent Commander; Sir George W. Beaverly, Generalissimo; Sir Lyndon A. Smith, Captain General, Sir Rev. Thomas Mills Martin, Prelate; Sir Alexander Thomas, Senior Warden, Sir George A. Pomeroy, Junior Warden, Sir John Abbott, Treasurer; Sir Fred Schwingrowler, Recorder; Sir Simon Wolf, Standard Bearer, Sir Hardin A. Davis, Sword Bearer, Sir Stephen Fitz Randolph, Warden; and Sir William H. Reese, Captain Guard.

On April 1, 1871, the name of Dowling Commandery was changed by petition to and resolution of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar to Terre Haute Commandery No. 16.

Terre Haute Commandery has furnished three Grand Commanders for Knights Templar of Indiana, R. E. General Charles Croft, R. E. Alexander Thomas and R. E. William E. Perryman. Walter G. Rice is now Grand Senior Warden.

The commandery now has 273 members. Merrill H. Dunham is eminent commander.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Terre Haute Chapter No. 43 was granted a charter April 15, 1880, Mrs. Alice C. Graff being the first worthy Matron and Dr. Robert Van Valzah the first patron. It now has a membership of 917. Mrs. Chester C. Smith is worthy matron.

The Eastern Star has furnished three Grand Matrons for the Grand Chapter of Indiana, Anna V. Lakin, Eva Hollinger, and Sarah E. Gardiner.

TWELVE POINTS CHAPTER NO. 528 O.E.S.

The Twelve Points Chapter No. 528 was instituted in March, 1929 and constituted in May, 1930. This chapter has added greatly to the fine community spirit so apparent in the north part of the city and has grown from 30 charter members to 177 in 1938. The first three officers were: Mildred Compton, Worthy Matron, Arthur Brown, Worthy Patron, and Jess W. Penna, Associate Matron.

12 Points Chapter was honored in 1936 by having Mrs. Penna appointed Deputy of District No. 8.

1938 officers are: Ethel Propst, Worthy Matron; James M. Propst, Worthy Patron, Zella Delasee, Associate Matron; Louis Delasee, Associate Patron, Effie Smoots, Secretary, Frances M. Swander, Treasurer. Mrs. Smoots and Mrs. Swander have filled their offices since the chapter was instituted.

WHITE SHRINE OF JERUSALEM

Gahlee Shrine No. 7 was chartered Feb. 28, 1927. Its first High Priestess was Gail S. Roberts and Wm. H. Baugh was Watchman of the Shepherds. Its membership is restricted to the members of the Eastern Star and Master Masons. Ruth M. Yates is the present High Priestess and James C. Yates is Watchman. It has now 352 members.

DE MOLAY

The George F. Farrington Chapter, Order of De Molay, sponsored by No. 11 of Royal Arch Masons, was chartered in 1921. The present officers are:

Master Councillor, Clifton E. Dodson, Jr.; Senior Councillor, John Pearman; Junior Councillor, Archie Fox; Treasurer, William H. Baugh; Scribe, C. H. Jackley.

Advisory Council: W. H. Brewer, Chairman; William H. Baugh, Roscoe Pogue, Charles Roberts, Lester Jack M. H. Dunham, Charles H. Jackley, Hugh Barr, J. Vernon Brewer and Wayne Ashley.

The Chapter now has 117 members.

JOB'S DAUGHTERS

Bethel No. 2, Order of Job's Daughters, was sponsored by Chapter No. 43, O. E. S., instituted Feb. 2, 1924, and chartered March 28, 1924 with 57 members. The first officers were Margaret Witty, Guardian, Paul Heedwohl, Associate Guardian and Mabel Marlay, Honored Queen.

The purpose of the Order is to band together girls in their teens for spiritual and moral upbuilding, to teach them love of God and country, love of home and family and reverence for the Holy Scriptures.

The Order now has 93 members. Mary Jane Wite of West Terre Haute is Queen, Mildred Compton, Guardian and John D. Royer, Associate Guardian.

ZORAH TEMPLE

Ancient Arabic Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was officially dedicated July 19, 1909 in the asylum of Terre Haute Commandery No. 16 K.T. under dispensation, with Frederic Goldsmith as illustrious potestate; W. W. Adamson, chief rabban, A. Nicholas Smith, treasurer, and Jay O. Schultz, recorder. The charter was granted by the



Imperial Council meeting in New Orleans in June, 1910. Soon after this the Temple purchased the old Christian church building at 639 Mulberry St., remodeled it and used it until the new Temple was completed and dedicated May 11, 1927. Zorah's membership roll contains the

names of many prominent citizens of Terre Haute and vicinity. The temple has at present 599 members.

The officers for 1938 are Potentate, Roy Parker, chief rabban, Dr. J. L. Fortune; ass't. rabban, Carl Belles, high priest and prophet, Clarence White; oriental guide, Fred E. Nicolai, recorder, C. E. Marlar; treasurer, Omer O. Rhodes.

DAUGHTERS OF THE NILE

Badoura Temple No. 23 was charter April 16, 1925. It is the ladies' auxiliary to the shrine. It busies itself by doing welfare work, especially in making supplies for the shrine hospitals. The present officers are Margaret Miller, Her Majesty the Queen; Mae Cain, Junior Past Queen; Princess Royal, Tressie Tetzell; Princess Terzah, Carrie Martin, Princess Badoura, Ora Cusick, Princess Recorder, Laura Faug.

KERMAN GROTTO

In the early spring of 1921 ten masons met at the Elk's Club to discuss the organization of the International Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, known as Grottos and on June 29, 1921 a charter was granted to Kerman Grotto and was regularly instituted in the K. of P. Temple with 114 members. It had a rapid growth, its membership reaching approximately 2,200 when they bought the home they now have at 229 North Eighth.

All masons are eligible to membership.

The Grotto sponsors the Boy Scout troop at the Chauncy Rose Home and every child at the Rose Home is remembered by Kerman on Christmas Day. Many other charitable institutions are remembered by this organization and its members are interested in all civic movements. Their motto is sympathy and good fellowship.

The present officers are James G. Fagan, monarch; Richard P. Gillum, secretary, Geo. W. Kruean, treasurer.

KERMAN CALDRON

No. 19 Daughters of Mokanna was instituted October 29, 1922. Lottie Wood organized this Caldron and served as their first Mighty Chosen One in 1922-23. The purpose of this organization is to assist and cooperate with the members of the Grotto and to bring their famines into closer fellowship. The following is a list of Past Mighty Chosen Ones who have served this Caldron since its institution Lottie Wood, Nettie Burr, Anna Stoneburner, Ethel Scofield, Edna Shook, Ora Cusick, Faith McCullough, Eva Phunney, Margaret Martin, Sadie Bay, Sevilla Roush, Edna Davidson, Edna Martin, Loretta Fowler, Helen Owens, Leona Orr is serving as Mighty Chosen One for the year 1938.

SCOTTISH RITE

About 1865 a consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was established in Terre Haute, under the name of Lyndon A. Smith Consistory and worked under a dispensation for some time and finally merged with the Valley of Indianapolis. There are now in Vigo county nearly 900 brethren who have received the 32nd degree in this branch of masonry of whom 743 are affiliated with the Evansville Consistory and the rest with Indianapolis. The Vigo County Scottish Rite club is headed by A. L. Miller, Dr. R. H. Scofield, being the secretary.

Terre Haute Masonry has furnished the Grand Lodge with two Grand Masters, Robert Van Valzah and Thomas B. Long, six grand High Priests, Alexander Thomas, Thomas B. Long, Robert Van Valzah, Charles Balch, Robert M. H. Britton, and William H. Baugh and John R. Hunter, Deputy Grand Master.

The Kiwanis Club of Terre Haute



AUSTIN E. KRESS
Former District Governor



JEROME D. LEWIS
1938 President

THE Kiwanis Club of Terre Haute was chartered in May of 1921 and from the very beginning has been one of the most active and aggressive organizations in Terre Haute and its influence has been a most potent factor in our community.

Red L. Snapp, was the first President, and Austin E. Kress Vice-President, and its officers down to the present regime have always accepted their responsibilities and carried on an active carefully planned program in welfare work. Jerome D. Lewis, is President.

The organization has regularly contributed to every good and important cause, also supported other organizations in their drives and efforts to improve local conditions. They have regularly supplied prizes and trophies through the High Schools and Grade Schools encouraging education and clean sportsmanship, all in an endeavor to carry out one of its foremost principles—An intelligent, service and progressive citizenship.

The clubs first major objective after receiving its charter was the rebuilding and remodeling of Soldiers Memorial Hall, at a cost of \$18,000.00 the greater portion of which the club either paid out or raised. The next was building of a Y. W. C. A. camp on the St. Mary's Road which accommodated 50 girls. The cost of this was \$6,500.00. Cub, canteen and other necessary buildings have been erected at Camp Kretenstein for the Boy Scouts, and a truck supplied, totaling more than \$2,000.00. 400 operations have been performed by club physicians for underprivileged children for tonsils and adenoids, and the club

paid the hospital bill. The Kiwanis Ward occupies the entire seventh floor at Union Hospital, a 17 bed unit, was finished and equipped by the club at a cost of \$5,500.00 and at St. Anthony's hospital similar work has been done, although not so elaborate. The Kiwanis Unit at Riley Hospital in Indianapolis, costing \$200,000.00 reflects much credit on the local club first because they donated \$1,000.00 in cash, and one of their members, Austin E. Kress, was Governor of the District and raised the money to build the Unit, carrying forward the actual work to completion and dedication. Various other smaller undertakings have been carried out, such as building entrance and installing lamp posts and lights at Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, sent 50 boys and girls to St. Louis for three days to attend a Junior Leadership School and for six years has sponsored and developed Junior Leadership in Vigo County. Provided a large portion of the funds and procured the balance to improve the field and install a lighting plant at Gerstmeyer Field now known as City Athletic Field.

Organized and equipped a boys band of 50 pieces and kept up the training until this was assumed by the local schools.

In 1929 entertained the State Convention of Kiwanis in the most elaborate convention ever held. The Club spent \$3,400.00 and not a cent was asked from outside sources.

More than \$7,000.00 has been raised and spent from money derived from the Annual Minstrel Show directed by Carl C. Jones, all in welfare work.

♦ ♦ ♦

Famous Terre Hauteans

Daniel Wolsey Voorhees, Herman Hulman, Sr., Colonel Richard Thompson, W. H. Wiley, Thomas Henry Nelson, Eugene Victor Debs, Everett Sanders, Mique O'Brien, Robert E. Head, Edwin Price Bell, Erie E. Chappenger, Amelia Kussner Condert, Iva Ryan, Adolph Herz, Wm. Rice McKeen, Colonel Wm. E. McClean, Wm. S. Rea, Josephus Collett, Charles Madison Curry, Chas. Dyer, Edwin Johnson, Howard Sandison, Jane Schuster, Harriet Hovner, Caroline Peden Ball, Abraham Markle, Rose Melville, Clyde Volkers, Alice Harcourt Fischer King, Julia Parker

The Wabash Valley Council Boy Scouts of America

THIS entire section of the Wabash Valley has been placed under the jurisdiction of the local Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the name chosen appropriately is the "Wabash Valley Council." The territory included in this Council is Clark and Edgar Counties in Illinois, Sullivan, Vigo, Vermillion, Parke, Clay, and Putnam in Indiana. This local Council, one of 540 in the United States, is chartered directly by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, which in turn is chartered by Congress. Communities organized in this Council are as follows: in Illinois, Paris, Martinsville, Marshall, Casey, Dennison, West Union, Westfield, Kansas, and Redmon; in Indiana, Terre Haute, North Terre Haute, West Terre Haute, Princeton, New Goshen, Glenn, Burnett, Brazil, Harmony, Staunton, Ashboro, Center Point, Clay City, Sullivan, Shelburn, Carisle, Merom, Dugger, Hymera, Greencastle, Barnbridge, Rosedale, Russellville, Meridian Heights, Fillmore, Clinton, Universal, St. Bernice, Fairview Park, Hillsdale, Dana, Newport, Cayuga, Rockville, Montezuma, Roachdale, Bridgeton, Bloomingdale, Marshall, and Judson. In these communities, under the leadership of 81 Cubbers, and 704 Scouters, 1941 boys, are organized into 95 Scout Troops, 2 Lone Scout Tribes, 1 Sea Scout Ship, and 17 Cub Packs.

THE PURPOSE OF SCOUTING

The Scout movement which includes Cubbing for boys from 9 to 12, Scouting for boys 12 and over, Sea Scouting and Explorer Scouting for boys 15 and over, and Rover Scouting for boys 18 and over, has grown tremendously since it was first organized on February 8, of 1910. Approximately eight million men and boys have been members of this great organization in that short span of time. Scouting exists only as a leisure time activity based upon a worthwhile and approved program of doing, under adult leadership, and its entire program is intended to only supplement the work of the school, of the church, and of the home. It is an accepted fact that the ideals of Scouting put into practice by boys make them better participating members of these three fundamental institutions of American Democracy.

THE SCOUT OATH

The challenge which all boys voluntarily assume upon becoming Scouts is a real guide to right conduct. Please read it carefully:

On my honor I will do my best—
To do my duty to God and my country,
and to obey the Scout Law
To help other people at all times
To keep myself physically
strong, mentally awake, and morally straight

There are twelve parts to the Scout Law, stated briefly they are

1. A Scout is trustworthy. 2. A Scout is loyal. 3. A Scout is helpful. 4. A Scout is friendly. 5. A Scout is courteous. 6. A Scout is kind. 7. A Scout is obedient. 8. A Scout is cheerful. 9. A Scout is thrifty. 10. A Scout is brave. 11. A Scout is clean. 12. A Scout is reverent.

At this time it should be emphasized that Scouting is for all boys of all creeds, of all faiths, of all races, and of all nations.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Wabash Valley Council was first organized in 1912 with Mr. Walter Haley as its first President. Within a few weeks eight troops were organized with 251 Scouts as members. Presidents of the Council who have served faithfully throughout the years include Walter Haley, Ben



HOWARD R. PATTON
Scout Executive and Secretary.

Browning, Charles Wienand, Walter Fly, Bruce Bindley, Edward Jones, Ross Harriott, D. W. Eggleston, W. H. Durbin, James Cooper, Birch Bayh, Boyd Leever, Porter C. Farris, Rev. George Francis, Dr. J. W. Jones, and Forrest G. Sherer. The present President Honorary officers at the present time are George Krietenstein, Walter Haley, and Ben Blumberg.

Executives of the Council have been as follows: George Wycoff, who served from 1917 until 1921; Julian H. Solomon, who served from 1921 to 1923; Howard Gatley, from 1923 to 1928; Delmar H. Wilson, from 1928 to 1927. The present Executive is Howard R. Patton. Since the organization of this Council, 23,434 boys and 5,903 men, have been members of the Council. Assistant Executives of this Council have served as follows: under Executive Wycoff was James Benham, John Sellman, and Wilbur Russell. Howard Gatley served as Assistant under Executive Solomon; William Shelby, Morton Hollingsworth, Wallace Phillips, Frank Beaden, and Delmar H. Wilson, served under Howard Gatley. Harry Dowell and James M. Molter served under Mr. Wilson. Mr. Molter is continuing as Assistant Executive under Mr. Patton, and is employed through the courtesy of the Coca-Cola Company.

MANY VETERAN LEADERS

The urban centers of the Council have produced many veteran leaders. Walter Haley, George Krietenstein and Ben Blumberg have service records of 25 years or more. The Rev. Leroy Brown, the Rev. C. C. Pearce, William Wheatfill, William Durbin, Morton Lewis, Gilbert Wilson, Lee Neidlinger, Rex Smith and others have from 15 to 20 years of service to their credit in Scouting. Dean J. W. Jones, A. J. Woolford, J. J. Machling, Larry C. Kigan, Boyd Leever, Earl C. Wood, Forrest Sherer, Tom Cook, William Rynick, Dr. C. T. Malan, Guy Stanz, Sam Thomas, David Roach, Louis Kuefer, Leonard P. Kincaide, Charles Zimmerman, George D. Farris, J. R. Hornbrook, J. Bruce Buckler, E. O. Todd, Gerald B. Todd, Russell Stephens, William Dennis, D. R. Noonan, Frank Feutz, Karl O'Hair, E. C. Boyd, H. D. Wellman, Omar McMaster, Bruce Nichols, Dr. A. E. Sabin, Ivan E. Connell, Lee S. Cole, H. C. Gilmore, Sam T. Hanna, Dean L. H. Darke,

Dr. E. R. Bartlett, Harry Allan, Paul T. Boston, William Bishop, L. L. Porter, P. G. Farris, Lynn S. Kidd, H. B. Wiltse, Stanley Cooper, D. W. Frank, A. L. Vermillion, O. M. Adets, Brooks T. Collings, Walter Talley, A. D. Masters, George Carroll, Jerry Shandy, Birch Bayh, H. A. Collins, Arthur Finecke, John Hunter, Dr. Alexander, Ed Alexander, O. E. Moery, L. E. Pelky, H. G. Tuttle, Marvin Poultre, E. A. Byers, E. C. Gemmecke, Daniel Molter, Chester Kizer, William Schenmoegean, W. H. Machling, J. Harold Pirtle, Robert Etter, Charles R. Brown, C. I. Brown, Dr. Ed Reiss, Dave Glasscock, Ralph Llewellyn, M. H. Montgomery, Charles E. Moore, James Molter, William Mopps and others are on the list of veteran scouts.

The "Silver Beaver", a medal awarded for outstanding service to boyhood by local council members has been awarded to George Krietenstein, Clark Hall, Dean L. H. Draks, Walter W. Talley, Walter Haley, William H. Durbin, the Rev. Leroy Brown, Alfred Woolford, and Earl Wood.

The Scoutmaster Key, presented for five years of leadership of boys and for completion of a series of training courses in boy leadership, has been awarded to Fred Fries, Edward Lathrop, Dr. L. A. Malone, Fred Dunlap, Dr. W. E. Long, Commissioner Marvin Poultre, Commissioner and Scoutmaster of Troop 30, and Gordon Reeve, Scoutmaster of Troop 36.

The Training Award, also awarded under the same terms for an outstanding boy leadership, has been presented to Ernest Gemmecke, to Commissioner Ernest Long; and to Commissioners L. E. Pelky and H. G. Tuttle, both of the Maple Avenue Troop 4.

CAMP KRIETENSTEIN

In 1921, due to the generosity of Mr. George Krietenstein, a Camp of the same name was erected in the Southwest corner of Putnam County. Since 1922 many thousands of boys have had experience in outdoor life under organized leadership. Mr. Krietenstein also was responsible for the office building which serves as Headquarters for the entire Council and is located on the corner of 13th and Ohio Street in Terre Haute.

Camp Krietenstein is located twenty-seven miles east of Terre Haute. It is here that the Scouts of the Wabash Valley enjoy keeping the OUT in SCOUTING. For the past two years, the camp attendance has averaged over 100 campers per week. This camp site was presented to the Boy Scout by Mr. George W. Krietenstein. The Terre Haute Rotary Club donated the spacious lodge. Mr. H. N. Oakley gave the Boy Scouts a very well equipped handicraft building. The Terre Haute Kiwanis Club gave the Quartermaster's building and other facilities. Organizations and persons who donated cabins include: Temple Israel, Troop 26, Kiwanis Club, Tony Hulman, Walter W. Talley, Terre Haute Coca Cola Company, Henry F. Libbert, Dr. O. O.

Alexander, Ed and Boyd Leever, Krietenstein American Legion Post, and Max Blumberg. Four Indian tepees were presented by Jerome F. Shandy. Camp Wildwood was added to the Council in 1931, and has proven very effective as a site for overnight camps, Camporees, and other activities. Camp Wildwood on East Maple Avenue was donated by Miss Susan Bell and Mrs. Mary Beach. This affords the Boy Scouts a very convenient overnight camp site and many Council rallies are staged there.

MOTHER'S CLUB FEDERATION

Scouting in this Council has been aided by the loyal support of many Mother's Clubs. 20 Troops in the Council have organized Mother's Clubs, and these Clubs in turn have organized into a Federation with Mrs. Roy Moore as President.

CIVIC SERVICE

Scouts of the Wabash Valley constantly render outstanding civic service though much of their work goes unreported and unnoticed. Some of the activities completed during the past year were:

Delivered baskets of food to the poor.

Collected books for patients at Sanitarium.

Ushered at various socials.

Served at a 4th of July social at Scout Headquarters.

Assisted with the Red Cross.

Assisted with V. g. Tuberous Spleen seal sale.

Assisted with the Optimist Club sale of dimes.

Assisted janitors in churches and schools.

Served as safety officers for outlying schools.

Aided with church programs.

Presented community programs.

Gave first aid demonstrations.

Cleaned up rural cemeteries.

Erected rural safety signs.

Erected winter feeding stations for birds.

Many hundreds of Scouts and leaders are cooperating in making the Northwest Territory Celebration in the Wabash Valley a success.

It would be impossible to name all of the men who have contributed to the effectiveness of Wabash Valley Council. Certainly many boys have been given worthwhile adult leadership, and are better men today, due to friendship with these leaders. The present Administrative Staff of the Council is as follows:

Honorary President—George Krietenstein.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—Ben Blumberg, Walter Haley.

President—Forrest G. Sherer.

Commissioner—Dr. L. A. Malone.

Treasurer—A. J. Woolford.

Scout Executive and Secretary—Howard R. Patton.

Assistant Executive—James M. Molter.

Vice-Presidents—J. Bruce Buckler, Clark District, P. C. Farris, Clay District, Russell Stephens, Edgar District.



CAMP KRIETENSTEIN

Robert C. Ellsworth, Parke District; Will E. Eddington, Putnam District; J. A. Hankins, Sullivan District; F. C. Boyd, Vermillion District; Tennyson L. Edwards, Vigo District.

Members of the Board: Joe Adams, Sullivan; Dr. E. R. Bartlett, Greencastle; E. C. Boyd, V. P., Clinton; J. Bruce Buckler, V. P., Clark; George Carroll, Terre Haute; Roy Colson, Paris; Tom Cook, Terre Haute; Everett A. Davison, Clinton; William Dennis, Paris; William Durbin, Terre Haute; J. A. Hankins, V. P., Sullivan; John R. Hunter, Terre Haute; Clem J. Hus, Sullivan; P. C. Keller, Brazil; Louis Kiefer, Terre Haute; Larry Kugin, Terre Haute; Geo. Kretenstein, H. P., Terre Haute; Boyd Leever, Terre Haute; Dr. C. T. Malan, Terre Haute; Howard McLaddin, Rockville; Will E. Edington, V. P., Greencastle; Tennyson Edwards, V. P., Terre Haute; Rev. Robert C. Ellsworth, V. P., Rockville; P. C. Farris, V. P., Brazil; George Farris, Marshall, Illinois; Scott Foeney, Terre Haute; Frank Grove, Terre Haute; William J. Rynick, Terre Haute; Forrest Sherer, Terre Haute; Guy Stantz,

Terre Haute; Russell S. Shens, V. P., Paris; Walter T. Illy, Terre Haute; Dr. H. Thacker, Brazil; Earl C. Wood, Terre Haute; Charles Zimmerman, Terre Haute.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

A. Operating Committees

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Organization and Extension | W. H. E. Edington |
| Leadership Training | Dr. C. T. Malan |
| Camping and Activities | J. Bruce Cook |
| Health and Safety | Dr. Paul Bronson |
| Advancement | George K. Kestern |
| Finance | John R. Hunter |

B. Planning Committees

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Cubbing | Howard M. Laddin |
| Senior Program and Sea Scouting | Everett Davison |
| Rural Scouting | J. Bruce Buckler |
| Institutional Relations | Roy Colson |
| Public Relations | Joe Adams |
| School Relations | C. P. Keller |
| Reading | Dr. H. H. Thacker |

Published through the Courtesy of Tb. Root Store, W. H. Durbin, Geo. Kretenstein, Tennyson Edwards, Leonard Knudde



Father Pierre Gibault, Priest and Patriot



FATHER PIERRE GIBAULT

FATHER PIERRE GIBAULT, pastor of the Catholic churches at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, was one of those rare individuals whom education and experience with the world raised above selfishness and partisanship. History has few more noble characters than this early priest of the Wabash.

After the capture of Kaskaskia, General George Rogers Clark centered his attention upon the capture of Fort Vincennes, then a settlement of about 150 French families, and under the jurisdiction of Father Gibault. He advised Clark that the British governor had gone to Detroit, and that the British authorities apparently felt that Vincennes, with the support of the Indians, was strong enough to hold out against the Americans.

"As soon as the French and Indians learned that Clark had taken Kaskaskia without shedding any blood," said Father Gibault, "they would embrace the cause of the United States."

Father Gibault volunteered to go to Vincennes on a mission of winning over the French to the American cause. Accompanied by Dr. Lafont to look after the temporal affairs of the post and to direct the military and business affairs, he set out immediately for Vincennes.

After a day or two in which Father Gibault explained the whole situation to his flock at Vincennes, they readily assented to his proposals, went to church and there took the oath of allegiance to the United States. A few days later to the amazement of the Indians and even some of the French, an American flag was displayed at the fort.

Through the mission of Father Gibault, encouraged by Colonel Vigo and the French settlers, this part of Indiana passed peacefully from British rule to that of the United States.

Since the Indians still retained friendship for the French who long had been their allies in the Wabash Valley Country, they accepted the invitation to become friends with the Americans.

Father Gibault in his old age asked for a few acres of ground for his own, that he might spend his last years in his own home, but though he had helped gain millions of acres his modest request was not granted.

George Rogers Clark, Father Gibault, and Francis Vigo—a trio of courageous pioneer patriots who wrought so daringly and courageously for the conquest of the Northwest Territory. Ah, honor to them! The Wabash Valley Remembers!

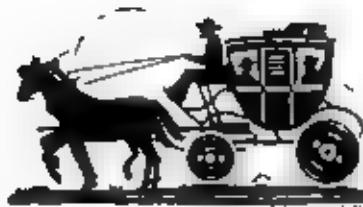


Published through the Courtesy of Knights of Columbus.



From Ox Cart and Stagecoach To Streamlined Automobile and Bus

ELIZABETH M. DENEHIE Wiley High School



THE progress made by man parallels very closely the facilities for transportation at his command. Every human being in this country is the beneficiary of transportation. Our whole national life itself—depends on continuous transportation service.

The pioneer community could not live to itself no matter how self-sustaining its members might be. It was part of the country at large, part of civilization and it must have communication with other communities and with the outside world. To this end there had to be thoroughfares by which to travel in and out; the making of these outlets and the vehicles was a herculean task.

In the days before the white man started his hazardous trek over the Wabash Valley, thousands of buffalo lent their unconscious efforts to the future pioneers by making trails through the wilderness. The Indians who lived largely by hunting the buffalo followed backward and forward along the same trails. The buffalo on the state seal of Indiana assumes real significance when one recalls that buffaloes in countless numbers roamed at will over the territory whose dormant dreams of statehood were then but whispered among the tall sycamores that graced the banks of the Wabash. The "Buffalo Trace" was such an important factor in the settlement of Indiana that it deserves more than passing notice; in his travel through the forests, the pioneers followed it almost from time immemorial.

The period from 1816 to 1836 is usually considered the pioneer time of Indiana. Everything was more or less temporary—cabins, barns, fences, churches, schools, roads, government—all in a state of flux.

Compared with present day needs the pioneers had very little use for roads. Only a few, perhaps not more than one in ten of the first settlers had wagons. At first burdens were borne on the shoulders of men and women. Then dogs, cattle, horses, and oxen were tamed and trained to carry loads or to drag them on branches of trees, poles, or rude sleds. Later rude wagons and carts took the place of pack animals, the size of the loads increased and the effort lightened.

One of the common type wagons used in the Wabash Valley in early days was the caliche or cart, a light, two wheeled affair without tires or iron works of any kind. In some of them the bed resembled a dry goods box; in others it was a platform surrounded by a low railing; in still others the railing was along the sides only. It was used for all kinds of farm work, hauling and transportation. It had no seat. When used as a carriage, a buffalo robe, or if the owner made pretensions to aristocracy, chairs were placed in it. For traveling through the wilderness, it was superior to a four-wheeled vehicle, but for farm use it could not compare with the wagon. The cart therefore disappeared with many other things once in common use when Indiana was an infant and fretting its way over paths untrod.

Travel through the country was tedious. In the course

of time the muddy roads were replaced with poles to make the corduroy; the pole board gave way to plank roads; the plank roads became highways with stone to make the pike.

J. Richard Beste, a wealthy Englishman, in his book, "The Wabash, or Adventures of an English Gentleman's Family in the Interior of America" wrote in the fifteen, "Very pleasant a plank road is to travel upon. It may be slippery in wet weather, but it saved us from the dust which would have arisen from travel; and the raw boards or planks, about three inches thick being nailed to sleepers at the two sides of the road, spanned it from side to side and rose and sank under us with the elasticity of the floor of a ball room. There was a good deal of traffic on the road; quite as much as would be seen on a turnpike in England, but it was confined to rough and ready carriages or agricultural teams. Plough horses in all this country get over nearly five miles an hour with less fatigue to themselves than our heavy English teams creep over two miles. Our horses attracted considerable notice. We passed several wagons loaded with emigrants, some with their bedding and articles of furniture."

The story of roads and transportation go along hand in hand. A corduroy road was made of unhewn boles of trees laid side by side on the earth. A slip is nailed across each end to keep them in their places, and the wheels, whether of carriage or wagon, fall from hole to hole with the regularity of the thumps and stops with which the wheels of a watch play into and arrest each other.

In 1806 Congress ordered a road surveyed from Cumberland, Maryland to the Ohio River. It followed the Braddock road almost to the battleground where it turned west to Wheeling. Later it was continued across Ohio. In 1827 a surveyor named Jonathan Knight surveyed it across Indiana from Richmond to Terre Haute by the way of Indianapolis. This important highway, the National Road, is forever associated with the progress of the Wabash Valley and with that of the country at large. When the New Purchase, the diamond shaped tract of land was bought from the Indians in 1811, began to be settled, the opening of the roads became of paramount importance. It was really the biggest work of a public nature at that time and the laws in those days show a great deal of road legislation.

The National Road was surveyed 80 feet wide, the timber grubbed and the road graded. Bridges and culverts were built of cut stone and a track 30 to 40 feet wide made in the center was macadamized with ten inches of crushed stone. At that time and for many years afterward, it was the finest road in the world. Two six-horse teams could race abreast on it. From six to twelve different stage lines used it at the same time.

In 1829 Governor Ray writing at Indianapolis said that from twenty to fifty wagons with families and furniture moved through the city in a day, all of whom were seeking abode either on lands bordering the Wabash or White Rivers. From about 1830 to 1850 there was a continual

tumble of wheels of settler wagons, and when the rush was greatest, one company of wagons was followed closely by another. Often at night the campfire of these numerous caravans provided lights almost as brilliant and continuous as street lights did in many later towns.

Many families occupied two or more of the big road wagons then in use with household goods and their implements while extra horses, colts, cattle, sheep, and sometimes hogs were led or driven behind. Thus five or ten families moved along the western routes together as a protection against Indians and for the company so necessary in the trip. The younger women often drove the teams while the men and boys walked by turns to drive and look after the stock. Now and then there would be an old fashioned carriage set upon high wheels to go safely over stumps and through streams. The older women and little children occupied these and went bobbing up and down on the great leather springs which were the fashion in the earlier days. Freedom on the march!

But everybody did not travel in that way. Single families occupying only a single one or two horse wagon or cart, frequently passed along the road, seemingly as confident and hopeful as the others.

The wagons, horses, and other belongings of the movers were fair indications, not only of their financial status and intelligence but also of the sections from whence they came. The great wagons of the well-to-do from Philadelphia and Virginia were very splendid. They were drawn by four or six well groomed horses in heavy harness, glittering with brass-headed rivets, rags and other ornaments, and with bows or melodious bells to charm the hearts of all small boys who might hear and run to see them from his lonely cabin home in the clearing.

Very different from these were the little Southern wagons drawn by the bony Southern horses. Many of these vehicles were made of the tough young timber that grew in the South, and the wood was so tenacious of fiber and the vehicles so well constructed by the rural wagon makers that they stood up through the perilous journey along the roughest road without even so much as an iron nail and without tires or any kind of metal brace.

All of these empire builders, when they found the best land available made it their own by entering it at the land office of the district and making the payment or part payment for the ground. The price varied from time to time but much of it sold for a dollar and fifty cents per acre, and the patent given by the United States and signed by the president was the first title deed to the property.

Along with the glamor of the covered wagon days was that of travel by stage coach. Radiant in new paint and drawn by its four matched horses in their showy harness, filled inside and on top with the future home makers of the Wabash Valley as well as prospectors from the East and South, the great stage coaches provided a colorful picture in the settlement of Indiana.

Several different stage lines used the National Road at the same time. Early in 1820 the *Western Sun*, a newspaper of Vincennes announced that a stage line between Vincennes and Louisville had been started. This was the first line in the state. The distance was 107 miles, the time required about 43 hours, and the fare \$1.00 each way. Today by automobile the trip could be made leisurely in three hours instead of forty-three.

In 1839 Congress gave the part of the National Road in the state of Indiana to the State, but unable to take care of it, Indiana leased it to the "Plank Road Company." These planks wore out in about five years and the road reverted to the counties by whom it was gravelled and made into a good pike.

Traveling by stage coach in the earlier days was not always as pleasant as one might suppose. The road was often a river of mud, full of rocks, roots and stumps. There were few bridges then and frequently the stage turned over crossing a flooded stream. In 1838 a coach mired and turned over in Washington Street, Indianapolis. From 1840 to 1860 was the heyday of the Stage coach in Indiana.

The average charge in Indiana for stage coach transportation was five cents a mile, and the rate of travel in fair weather was about eight miles per hour. Many of the coaches stopped at night after making sixty miles in the day time, but on the National Road east and west through Indianapolis the coaches did not stop at night. They made one hundred and fifty miles every twenty-four hours, the horses being changed often and the traveler sleeping but little. A post stage carrying United States Mail was established in 1824.

With the stage coach era sprang up along the larger road a goodly number of taverns where the weary traveler could alight, remove his wet or muddy clothing, slip into dry raiment provided by the inn keeper and enjoy a night of rest and comfort. After a sumptuous supper of venison, game, cornbread and pumpkin pie, he gathered with the other wayfarers before the huge fireplace and swapped stories with a various company. In the morning he found his boots cleaned and greased, his great coat dry, and his luggage ready to resume the journey. The Old Prairie House at the Cross Roads of the World, was one of the most famous and most popular of taverns catering to the early travelers in Indiana.

The effects of the slow transportation of the early days in the Wabash Valley was that all imported store articles were very high while everything the settler had to sell was very cheap. If he disposed of his produce at the stores it was usually in exchange for commodities and to his great disadvantage. For example, it required about a bushel of oats to buy a pound of nails, a bushel of wheat or two bushels of corn to buy a yard of calico or a pound of coffee. One list of prices of the early farmers here read as follows: dressed pork, one dollar a hundred; wheat thirty-seven and a half cents a bushel; butter three to eight cents a pound; eggs three to five cents a dozen; turkeys fifteen to twenty-five cents each.

Those days are gone and with them the discouraging prices paid to the producer. The stage coach gave place to the street car that for many years was practically the only conveyance used in the towns and cities.

About forty-five years ago, the diminutive horse car, with its oil lamps, carpet covered seats, open platform, and uncertain gait was the typical city street transportation agency. Because of its noise and dirt it had a short life.

During the early 80's in Terre Haute, the first street car service was established from First Street and Wabash Avenue to the Vandalia depot. The cars were small and drawn by a team of mules. When the end of the line was reached the mules were unhitched and taken to the opposite end of the car. Later a turn table was placed at the terminal so that the car could be turned around.

The first electrically driven cars looked similar to horse cars. On the earliest type, the motor was on the platform and connected to the axle by means of a chain drive. From these simple and rude beginnings were evolved the various types of modern steel electric street cars.

About 1887 electricity was introduced so the street car system in Terre Haute was electrified. Extensions were made on South Seventh, North Thirteenth, North Sixth and Eighth, and later on still other streets.

In the gay 90's when Russell B. Harrison (son of Pres-

dent Benjamin Harrison) was a superintendent, he opened a casino for open air vaudeville and other outdoor attractions in a park two blocks north of Collett Park which was reached by an extension of the car line from North Thirteenth Street.

In 1900 electric interurban service was established to Indianapolis, Clinton, Sullivan and Paris and transportation was speeded up another notch.

Today the automobile rides triumphant through the cities and over the highways of the Wabash Valley, and it is to the everlasting credit of Hoosierdom, that Elwood Haynes, born in Portland, Indiana made the horseless carriage available for speedy transportation not only throughout his native state but from coast to coast.

It was the successful performance of Charles E. Duryea's cars, followed almost immediately by those of Haynes that made the gasoline automobile a reality to the people of the United States. The manufacture and sale of their first machines mark the beginning of the great American industry. During the years of 1895 and 1896, thirteen motor carriages were built by the Duryea Motor Wagon Company, the first cars to be regularly made for sale in the United States.

By July, 1894, Elwood Haynes had his horseless carriage ready for a road test. A horse drawn carriage pulled the machine three or four miles out into the country to avoid the curious crowds. For safety's sake the faithful horse was first driven some distance to the rear. Then they cranked the engine, and Haynes and Apperson, machine shop friend, got aboard the wonderful vehicle. Haynes threw in the friction clutch and the horseless rig moved out on Pumpkinville Pike. For a mile and a half two delighted men "raced" at an estimated speed of six or seven miles an hour, then turned the machine around and drove into Haynes's home in town without a stop.

In 1898 Haynes organized the Haynes-Apperson Automobile Company and built fifty cars that year despite the warnings that automobiles were only the playthings of the rich.

Today everybody and his brother rides in an automobile. It is very rapidly taking the place not only of the horse and wagon, but also of the steam and electric vehicles. The automobile has its effect upon trade in the large centers and also upon business in the country. Auto repair shops and filling stations fill every little town and cross roads village. Farmers find sales for their produce at their own doors and wayside stands are scattered everywhere. The tavern of yesteryear has been replaced by tourist cabins and homes of every description along the length and breadth of the land. The Overland Automobile was first manufactured in Terre Haute in the old Hub & Spoke Factory which later became the Standard Wheel Works.

The first automobile in Terre Haute appeared in 1900 and it was owned by C. N. McConnell who conducted a cigar store at Seventh and Ohio Streets. He was one of the most envied and one of the proudest men in Terre

Haute and drew a crowd wherever he appeared. The Locomobile was a very clumsy affair compared to the modern automobile, but it was nevertheless, the link that binds automobile transportation of the past and present in Terre Haute. Arthur J. Paige, Rose Polytechnic student, was a pioneer manufacturer of automobiles in this city. The automobile craze soon spread and the late Dr. Leo Weinstein bought in the spring of 1901 a gasoline driven bicycle. Paige followed the idea of French engineers for his machine and had to rely largely on his own knowledge and observations in the construction of the automobile. There was very little literature available. Few realize that it was only during the season of 1903 that gasoline driven automobile approached a standard form in this country. During 1902 mobile steamers were purchased by John S. Cox and Dr. Walter Schell. The first electric car was purchased by John Cox; it was a Waverly runabout, with these horseless carriages Terre Haute began its automobile history and today one of her big problems is to find a parking space for her thousands of cars now in use.

Motor buses now glide swiftly over all parts of the Wabash Valley—all over the United States. Bus competition has made serious inroads into the street railway business. The preference of the public for riding on rubber wheels has made it willing to pay a higher rate per mile for the service than for street car service. The bus has its place just the same as the street car or the steam railroad car. What is needed is to coordinate bus activities with other transportation agencies. Buses can be used to advantage in cities as feeders for existing street car systems and to reach territory that could not be otherwise reached. The motor bus greatly widens the area tributary to a railroad and brings much greater passenger traffic within the reach of trade and work centers. On May 18, 1925 Indianapolis had a grand demonstration celebrating the dedication of the new bus terminal said to be the largest in the world. The motor bus plays an important part in education today in the Wabash Valley and everywhere that consolidated schools have replaced the one room schools. The school boards of the country consider it one of their functions to provide transportation facilities to these better educational centers for all those boys and girls who live too far to walk to school.

The Federal Pioneer Ox-Team Caravan, due to motorized transportation, is enabled to present their patriotic program "FREEDOM ON THE MARCH" to millions of people throughout the entire Northwest Territory.

Terre Haute has a modern bus station, conveniently located at 6th and Cherry Streets, which serves the Wabash Valley and the entire nation. It is under the capable management of O. O. Shook, who is a pioneer in this particular type of business. Hundreds of people arrive and depart from this station daily, visitors and shoppers who enjoy the convenience and economy of bus travel.

Today the Nation, the Wabash Valley and Terre Haute go forward with Motorized Transportation.

Published through the Courtesy of John S. Cox & Son, Terre Haute Auto Club, Terre Haute Auto Co., Wabash Pontiac Co., Hesston Motor Co.; Downtown Chevrolet Co.; Oliver B. McCrary, Inc., Frank Boyer, Inc.

Special Notice to all Terre Hauteans and Home Coming Visitors

It is the sincere wish of the management of the following first class eating places in Terre Haute, that you have a "Good Time and Good Food" during the "Week of Celebration". Many places will serve Special Pioneer cooking and they extend you a hearty welcome to eat, drink and be merry. Their splendid cooperation is worthy of your patronage.

The Deming Coffee Shop, The Terre Haute House Coffee Shop, Berry's Restaurant, Mother Eaton's Home Cooking in the Filbeck Hotel, Ayres Coffee Shop, Gro. Fagg's Dixie Drive-in; The Tooty Shop, Koffee Kap Restaurant, Hill's Snappy Service; Steak n Shake; and The White House.

History of Our Colored Citizens

GRACE WILSON EVANS

THERE were colored settlers in Terre Haute as early as 1816. "The act of 1807 of the Indiana territorial legislature authorized the owners of Negroes and Mulattoes over fifteen years of age to bring them into the territory and have them bound to service by indenture for such time as master and slave might agree upon. If the slave would not agree to indenture his owner would have sixty days to remove him to any state where slavery existed."

"The only Negro referred to by name is Oliver Kenches, known as Jenckes 'Negro waiter'. From Oakley's history it appears the colored men had a very uneasy lot in old Vigo county, although slavery had been abolished by the constitution in 1816."

In an old newspaper article by A. R. Mackie it states that in "The earliest census returns of Terre Haute, included in those of Vigo County for 1820, show 11 colored persons or free negroes in the town and classed all of these as servants in the homes of residents. In no other way was the free negro recognized as a human being. Under the law he could not be a witness in a case in court where a white man was concerned, marriage between the races was proscribed, a free negro who entered the state was required to give a bond and the 1851 constitution deprived him of the right to vote or to serve in the militia."

The census of 1830 found nearly 100 free negroes in Vigo County, many of them land owners in the rural regions but more of them in town where there was more chance of a living from odd jobs with the whites or service with the richer ones." The 1930 census shows 3461.

Before an organized church, settlers met from house to house. The first church was on First near Sheet Street, our present Crawford Street. This was Alien Chapel A. M. E. The first Baptist Church according to Mr. Frank Smith, who came here in 1877, was organized in the late '60's. It was called the Third Baptist Church but is now known as Second Missionary Church and is located on the corner of 14th and Oak Streets.

The first colored school was in a church on First Street. There was no public school, the children paid 25c per week tuition. This was more than 20 years ago, and the first teacher was Miss Mary Orcher who later became Mrs. Mary Johnson of 3rd Street. The first free school was taught by Z. M. Anderson of Lost Creek, a graduate of Oberlin and uncle of Mrs. Lewis, wife of Professor Lewis, Principal of Lincoln School. Charlotte Blake was the first colored high school graduate. She was Mrs. Miller, but now Mrs. Clark of Detroit. Joseph Jackson graduated from High School in two years with the highest honors where a black of his class. He taught first at Dunbar and later became principal of Lincoln. Isaac Evans was the first student to attend Normal.

"The first colored school was built in 1886, a school for colored children was built at Thirteenth and Franklin Streets, its capacity being doubled three years later."

Isaac Evans owned the first grocery store and was the first colored settler on South Side.

Mr. Ed Clark, the son of William Clark who came to Terre Haute in the spring of 1830 was the first colored man to be appointed in the Terre Haute Post Office. He served as clerk for 42 years and 8 months. His father was one of Terre Haute's first business men, a barber. It is interesting to note that Pinchback worked with Mr. Clark as a barber. Afterwards Mr. Pinchback became Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

William Howard was the first colored policeman. Even though the Negro has been a tax-payer since 1830, he has never held a clerical position.

The first colored lawyer was Fred Smith of Illinois who came here in 1891. The first colored paper was the Afro-American Journal edited by W. Washington.

There was a colored doctor as far back as the '60's. The only recreation in the days of the early settlers was the annual Sunday School Picnic. One colored man, Sidney Pettiford, would carry baskets to Voorhees Park, then known as Chestnut Grove. All would form a line and march to Grove.

There was no recreation only such as Church afforded.

The only thing the city has ever maintained in the way of recreation has been the swimming pool on South 13th.

In April, 1918 Grace Wilson Evans called together a group of women in her home and organized the Phyllis Wheatley Association of Terre Haute whose purpose was to maintain a community center for the colored youth of the city. In 1922 they bought a piece of property located at 1105 Poplar and February 22nd this home was opened for this purpose. It was run by a bi-racial board for the colored youth. The fall of 1934 this board turned the institution over to the Indiana State Teachers College and it is now being used for a dormitory for colored girls. The property, however, still belongs to the citizens of Terre Haute. The down payment \$850.00 dollars on this property was raised by the first President and Founder, Grace Wilson Evans.

We have one colored Day Nursery, it was organized in 1900 by a group of women headed by Mrs. Malissa Bishop. The present site was purchased after Mrs. Evans became President. Mrs. Evans raised the down payment of \$150.00 in one week.

We have fourteen colored churches, two colored schools, four colored doctors, two colored dentists, one colored lawyer, six colored grocery stores, one colored fire station, two colored policemen, one colored drug store, three colored mail clerks, and two colored mail carriers, eighteen colored school teachers, eleven colored lodges and one colored hospital.

The Hoover sanitarium, a private hospital owned and operated by Dr. J. J. Hoover and his son Dr. D. A. Hoover, is one of the best and most modernly equipped hospitals in the city.

It was opened July 12, 1929, with ten beds and two basinets. A private institution which is a member of the American Hospital Association and has a staff of physicians and surgeons and dental surgeons and a registered nurse and a board of directors. It also has private rooms, wards, operating room, drug room, and sterilizing room.

It is a member of State Charley Institutions number 353E. It is modern in case study and therapeutic treatment.

We have a local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and Inter-racial Committee which is a member of the Federal Council of Churches of America.

The only colored bridge contractor in the State of Indiana is Mr. David Jenkins, a citizen of Terre Haute.

The colored people of Terre Haute are always willing and ready to cooperate in any civic and patriotic movement for the advancement of the city's welfare.



The Art Preservative of all the Arts

Printing and Photo Engraving Plates.

FREEMAN D. KETRON
Gerstleyer Technical High School

THE clop—clop of hoofbeats on the forest trail was heard in the Indiana territory between Lexington and Vincennes and on that pack train was the print shop of Elihu Stout who was to write printing history in Indiana. Stout published the first issue of his Indiana Gazette in Vincennes, in July, 1804.

The Indiana Gazette was made up of four pages, three or four columns to the page. He used hand presses and printed on full rag paper. He was elected territorial printer, a thing partially explained by the fact that he had no competition. In 1806 his shop was destroyed by fire. After going to Louisville for more equipment he again set up shop in Vincennes.

The first problem of the printer of the territory was to get paper, the next to get the news, and the last was to get paid. In 1808 an early printer published this, "—also those who wish to pay us in firewood must do so immediately. We must have our wood laid in for the winter before the roads get bad—"

As early as 1823, seven years after its founding, Terre Haute had a newspaper. The first issue appeared July 21, 1823. It was a four-column paper, about twelve by fourteen inches, in size. The first edition is said to have consisted of 200 copies, a small but safe beginning, considering that paper was scarce and readers comparatively few, to say nothing of paid subscribers. The subscription price was two dollars per year. This little sheet was a forerunner of civilization planted on the extreme frontier. It was here to record the events in the wilderness as well as to keep our little village in touch with the activities of the eastern world and hence appropriately named the "Western Register".

The editor and proprietor of this little pioneer sheet was John W. Osborn. In 1817 he came to Indiana and published the "Western Sun" at Vincennes.

In 1830-32 S. B. Gookins' name appears as editor of the paper. "The Wabash Courier" was the successor of "The Western Register" with Mr. Thomas Dowling as editor and proprietor. Internal improvements were the questions everybody discussed. The great enterprises under way were The National Road and the Erie Canal, even railroads were beginning to be seriously discussed. The Indiana State Bank and its branches, one of which was established here, was another indication of progress.

After ten years control of the "Wabash Courier" Mr. Dowling disposed of it and founded "The Express". In 1841, he sold the "Express" to Judge Jess Conrad who was its editor for some twenty-five years.

The first issue of a Terre Haute daily paper was made by the Terre Haute Express on May 12, 1851. Today our city boasts two dailies, "The Terre Haute Star" and the "The Terre Haute Tribune".

The early newspapers of the country contained very few pictures and there were crude woodcuts; yet even these added to the value of the paper.

An old Chinese proverb says "One picture is worth a thousand words". There is much truth in the saying for pictures are the universal language of mankind and have had a place in history since the earliest times.

Before the days of photo-engraving on metal plates, periodicals relied largely upon the woodcut for decorations and illustrations. The woodcut played a honored though an important part in printing. It was the first medium through which the masses were reached pictorially.

Stipple engraving and line engraving is merely a difference in the use of dots for the former and lines for the latter. In other words, a stipple engraving is composed entirely of small dots, placed at varying intervals to produce varying effects of light and shade.

The art of engraving in mezzotint, first practiced about 1641, found its expression during the American colonial period. While often printed in a single color, Mezzotints also admit of exquisite effects in several colors which are achieved in one printing. To accomplish this, the artist printer applies the various colors with his finger tips and when in his judgment it is sufficiently inked an impression is taken.

Etching is essentially an artist's method of line engraving in which an acid rather than a cutting tool is employed to incise the surface of the plate. In the usual process a thin coating or "ground" of rather hard wax is applied to the burnished surface of a copper plate; the engraver then draws his design in this wax "ground" with an instrument called an etching needle which cuts through the wax to the copper surface beneath. The next step is to pour over the plate a "bath" of diluted nitrous acid which runs along the lines made by the needle and "bites" into the exposed copper along these lines, the rest of the plate being protected by the wax "ground". The lighter portions of the design are then "stopped out" with wax or varnish, and the acid again applied, this process being sometimes repeated several times until the deepest shadows of the design are etched upon the plate. The latter is then printed from in the same way as a line engraving or Mezzotint. In what is known as "dry-point" etching, no acid is used, the entire work being done with an etching needle.

Today in every county and community in the Wabash Valley are modern newspapers, print shops and publishing houses who have the newest-type facilities and progressive organizations for serving the public.

As a result of the advancement in the field of printing, both the cultural and commercial interests of our population have been broadened and our lives greatly enriched.

It is interesting to note that the photographic reproductions of William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor published in this book "The Wabash Valley Remembers" were made from the photographs produced from the original steel engraving.

Today with the use of photography and chemistry the finest reproductions are being made not only in one color but in full color to print in all types of magazines and advertising material as well as newspapers. In fact half tones can now be made from photographs of so fine screen that they can hardly be told from the original photograph.

With the development of the arts, the Graphic Arts industry has made outstanding progress, so that the printing and engraving industry has rightfully been called the Art preservative of all the Arts.

The Country Doctor Becomes the Modern Physician

ELIZABETH M. DENEHAN

Wiley High School

CONTRARY to most statements in books, the health of the pioneers was often very poor. Poisonous vapors hung over the swamps and drowned woodlands. The sun was unable to penetrate the deep foliage and dispel the mists. The river bottoms and flat lands were notoriously subject to malaria says Esarey in his history of Indiana. No one thought of the housefly or mosquito being disease carriers. There was no science of medicine, only a practice. We know now that most of their diagnoses were wrong; hence it is difficult to say which diseases were most destructive. There can be no doubt, however, of the terrible ravages of smallpox, typhoid and malarial fevers, pneumonia, tuberculosis and bronchitis. Among the children were two diseases especially common at this time—croup and cholera infantum. The fact that at least one half of the babies died before they reached the age of four will help one understand the terror caused by these ailments, croup in winter and cholera infantum in summer.

A recipe for cholera infantum copied from the Medical Investigator, published by Horace N. T. Benedict, a botanic physician of Springfield, Laurence County, Indiana, in 1847: "Take a double handful of dewberry roots, double handful of the roots of cranberry, two gallons of witch hazel leaves. Boil these separately until the strength is all extracted. Strain and pour the liquid into one vessel and boil down to a quart. Add a pint of good French brandy and a pound of loaf sugar.

From 1818 to 1830 was the worst period in Indiana for sickness. There were few physicians and they were so overworked that they soon fell victims of the diseases they treated. There were a few physicians in the State who had been trained in the East, but the greater number of them were strictly home-grown. As a result by 1847, the heyday of the quack was at hand. The treatment of the best physician of the early days seems rather bloodthirsty to us. Taken as a class, however, they were honestly trying to the best of their ability to serve their fellow sufferers.

The herb doctors or the "Botanic School" led a spirited fight against the other school of practitioners, whom they called the "calomel doctors". The latter won out in the long struggle, and the reputation for quackery has fastened itself on the "yarb" doctor just as it has on the "wildcat" bank and the "deestruck skule".

Lobelia was a standard nostrum with the "botanics" so much so that they were frequently called in derision the "lobelia doctors". The standard lobelia prescription was called a sovereign remedy for phthisis, croup, whooping cough, colds and catarrh. One doctor remarked that he had administered it with excellent effects to infants not a day old and to the aged long past three score and ten. Another kindly doctor adds that no careful man will be without a jar of good lobelia in the house, which, together with a judicious use of warming teas, such as "pennyroyal, catnip, balm, sage, etc." will save many dollars in doctors' fees, as well as many children's lives.

The superior skill of our modern doctors is due in no small degree to the patient work of the pioneer physicians.

Each doctor carried his own remedies—a small drug store—in a pair of saddlebags of huge dimensions, and doled out the medicines with a liberal hand. They rode on horseback to visit their patients, day or night, far or near, through the dense woods and over slushy paths and rough corduroy roads, fording or swimming streams and enduring

countless hardships which the physicians today would hardly dare to encounter. The pioneer doctors learned all they knew by reading, observation and instructions under established practitioners and by their own after-experience. Men of fair education and good common sense in a few years gained good reputations as successful physicians.

A patient "sick of a fever" had to be freely bled before any internal remedy was administered. The lancet held sway alongside of calomel. If, in raising a log cabin, a man was thrown from his corner and badly bruised, the practice was to bleed him copiously on the spot at the first step toward his recovery.

The pioneer grandmother often went on an errand of mercy to the sick when a doctor was not available. Taught by her mother before her, she knew herb teas that would warm a chill or cool a fever. Almost every neighborhood had such a gifted noblehearted woman whose life was beyond praise.

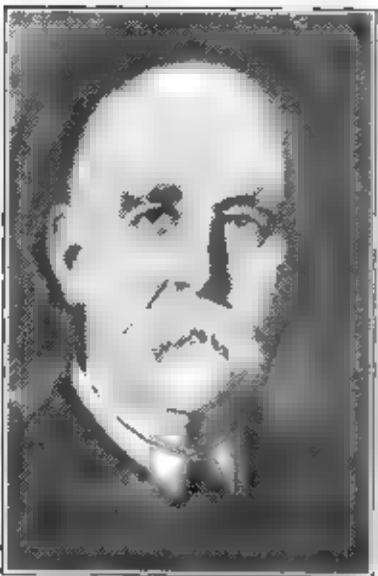
Among the earliest doctors of Terre Haute were Dr. Richard Taylor, the military surgeon under the command of Capt. Zachary Taylor; Dr. McCullough and Dr. Middleton were military physicians under the command of Major Chamb. Dr. William Clark was also at one time in the fort. He with others answered all official calls from early settlers near the fort.

Dr. Charles B. Modesitt concerning whom other references have been made, enjoyed the reputation of being the first pioneer physician in Terre Haute. "He had an extensive practice and deservedly ranked with the most eminent professors in Western Indiana".

Dr. Laurence S. Shuler was without doubt the most noted surgeon among our pioneer physicians. Born in New York in 1790 and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1815 or 1816, he came to Terre Haute in 1825. Soon after he entered into partnership with Dr. E. V. Ball. One among the most extraordinary operations performed by Dr. Shuler in that early day was the restoration of sight to a little girl of eleven years, from congenital blindness. The child stayed at his house for several months and when her vision was restored Mrs. Shuler stated that "the child was almost bewildered with joy at the wonders before her. Colors were with difficulty learned and her friends were only known for a long time by the sound of their voices. When the father came for her, he was a stranger to her eyes, but a father when he spoke". Dr. Shuler's good name and fame are kindly cherished by his many descendants and by numerous friends throughout the State.

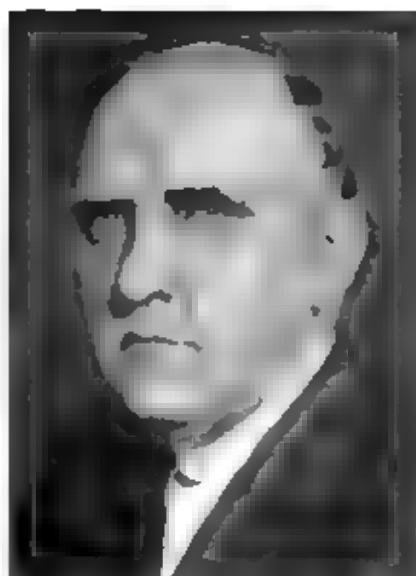
The medical profession in Terre Haute and throughout the Wabash Valley has undergone a metamorphosis since that of the early days. Educational facilities abound and where possible, as is often the case, many of our physicians now study abroad. From the general practice of medicine many doctors have branched out and specialized in the treatment of all sorts of diseases, clinics, hospitals, trained nurses, X-ray and other scientific apparatus all aid the doctor of today. The ease of communication and transportation now make a doctor accessible in a very short time.

The doctors of the Wabash Valley—yes, of the whole Northwest Territory, owe a debt of gratitude to the pioneer country doctor, who in his honest if feeble way devoted his service to ailing humanity and pointed the way to the modern, efficient care of the sick today.



DR. WILLIAM WOOD PARSONS

Born Terre Haute, May 18, 1850, first student admitted to Indiana State Normal School at its opening January 6, 1870, graduated with first class in 1872, member of the faculty of Indiana State Normal School in 1876, elected vice-president in 1882, president from 1885 until September 30, 1921, resigned because of poor health; President Emeritus until his death, member of State Board of Education; his long record of thirty-six years as president of college stands unparalleled in history of state of which he was a lifelong resident, author of many educational articles, a leader in civic and financial enterprises in Terre Haute and Wabash Valley; died September 28, 1925.



DR. LINNAEUS NEAL HINES

Born Carthage, Mo., Feb. 12, 1871, graduate of Indiana University, 1894; state superintendent of public instruction 1919-1921; resigned 1919 to become president of Indiana State Teachers College, then Indiana State Normal and Ball State Teachers College at Muncie, president of both units until 1924, then president of Terre Haute school alone until resignation because of ill health in 1933; editor of Educator Journal, member state board of education 1919-1933; member state board of directors of Y.M.C.A.; active in civic organizations, director of placement and student activities Indiana State Teachers College 1933-1936; died July 14, 1936.



FRANK R. MILLER

Born on a farm, September 21, 1879, near St. Bernice in Vermillion County, Indiana. He was reared in a two-room log house.

He graduated from Clinton High School in 1900. He received a degree of LL.B. from Indiana University in 1905. He entered the practice of law in Terre Haute, Indiana, 1905. He later moved his offices to Clinton, where he practiced for 11 years, returning again to Terre Haute.

He is past President of the Local and Sixth District Bar Association and was Dean of the Voorhees Law School now a member of the law firm of Aikman, Miller & Causey, located at N.W. corner Sixth and Wabash Avenue.



A. T. MORRIS

Born August 7, 1882. Was in public utility business in northeastern Pennsylvania from 1900 to 1918. With the American Chain Company in the Pittsburgh District from 1918 to 1934. In 1934 came to Terre Haute as General Manager of the Highland Iron & Steel Division of the American Chain & Cable Company, Inc. Since his arrival he has taken an ardent interest in all civic affairs for the advancement of our community, elected president of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce for 1938 and has proven an able and astute leader. His untiring efforts in behalf of a Greater Terre Haute is worthy of the highest commendation.

Terre Haute In Figures

PREPARED BY TERRE HAUTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

| | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Motor Vehicle Registrations | 22,916 | 24,545 | 24,917 |
| Postal Receipts | \$ 393,181.39 | \$ 439,814.77 | \$ 470,794.14 |
| Building Permits | \$ 403,535.78 | \$ 918,962.21 | \$ 319,279.00 |
| Total Bank Resources | \$ 39,866,288.16 | \$ 42,221,177.21 | \$ 41,879,380.71 |
| Total Bank Deposits | \$ 27,161,928.92 | \$ 30,001,026.80 | \$ 28,183,831.72 |
| Bank Clearings | \$211,401,483.67 | \$250,391,013.46 | \$263,073,401.88 |
| Total Railroad Carloadings | 75,834 | 85,145 | 81,494 |
| Total Revenue Passengers (Street Cars & Busses) | 7,445,929 | 8,270,211 | 6,608,755 |
| Electric Meters | 24,331 | 25,284 | 25,503 |
| Gas Meters | 13,703 | 13,951 | 13,802 |
| Water Meters | 12,476 | 12,926 | 12,857 |
| Telephones | 13,409 | 13,942 | 14,261 |
| Location. | | | |
| Latitude 39° 28 minutes North | | | |
| Longitude 87° 25 minutes West | | | |
| Area | 19 sq. miles | | |
| Altitude | 498 feet | | |
| Population 1930 U. S. Census | | | |
| City | 62,810 | | |
| Metropolitan area | 74,481 | | |
| Trade area | 398,932 | | |
| Nationalities: 90.2% native white; 5.3% Negro; 4.2% Foreign Born White. | | | |
| Public School Enrollment | 10,485 | | |
| Number of Public Schools: | | | |
| Grade | 17 | | |
| Junior High | 3 | | |
| Senior High | 3 | | |
| Teachers in Public Schools | 345 | | |
| Parochial School Enrollment | 1211 | | |
| No. of Parochial Schools | 7 | | |
| Teachers in Parochial Schools | 37 | | |
| Colleges: | | | |
| Indiana State Teachers College | | | |
| Rose Polytechnic Institute | | | |
| St. Mary-of-the-Woods College | | | |
| No. of Volumes in Libraries: | | | |
| Fairbanks (Municipal) | 103,594 | | |
| State Teachers College | 128,842 | | |
| Airports | 1 | Total acreage | 168 |
| No. of Churches | | | 66 |
| No. of Hospitals | 2 | Beds | 350 |
| No. of Hotels | 15 | Rooms | 1181 |
| Theaters 15; total seating capacity | | | 12,364 |
| Value of Park Land | | | \$2,259,000 |
| No. of Parks | 17 | Area | 617.2 acres |
| No. of Industrial Plants | | | 125 |
| Main Line Railroads | | | 5 |
| C&EI; CMStP&P; New York Central, Pennsylvania; and Indiana Railroad | | | |
| Police Department employs 74 men, 2 Police Matrons, 1 station, 11 pieces of motor equipment, Police Radio —2-way equipment. | | | |
| Fire Department employs 117 men, 15 trucks; 9 station houses. | | | |
| Water Mains | | | 138.6 miles |
| Gas Mains | | | 144.10 miles |
| Sewers | | | 100 miles |
| Miles of Streets | | | 185 |
| Miles of Paved Streets | | | 99.43 |
| Miles of Paved Sidewalks | | | 249.5 |
| Miles of Paved Alleys | | | 32 |
| Assessed Valuation, 1937, | | | \$54,122,160 |
| Bonded Indebtedness, 1937: | | | |
| Civil City & Park Dist. | | | \$1,000,500 |
| School City | | | \$ 105,000 |

Published through the Courtesy of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce

Fort Harrison Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution



MARY ALICE WARREN
Honorary Regent

IN the early nineteen hundreds a group of Terre Haute women who could trace their ancestry to a man or woman who had aided the American colonists in their struggle for independence, became interested in organizing a local chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. George F. Farris was made organizing regent and on April 8, 1919 at a meeting held at the home of Miss Mary Alice Warren, at which the State Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Guthrie was present, the organization was completed and Fort Harrison Chapter began its history.

The first officers were Mrs. Farris, Regent; Mrs. C. A. Dryer, First Vice Regent; Miss Mary Alice Warren, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. W. W. Adamson, Secretary; Miss Ruth Adamson, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. M. N. Smith, Treasurer; Miss Zayda Scovill, Registrar; Mrs. Solomon Claypool, Historian; Mrs. Wm. H. Whey, Assistant Historian; Mrs. Amanda Mack, Chaplain; Mrs. Mary Shipe, Parliamentarian.

The untimely death of the first regent a few months later was a sad blow to the young chapter but the vice regent, Mrs. Chas. A. Dryer took over the regency and with the help of able officers and an enthusiastic membership (the first year book listing 47) work started in earnest. Mrs. Dryer was followed as regent by the late Miss Mary Alice Warren who held the office for four years at this time and again for one year some time later. She was then elected Honorary Regent for life. Others who have served as regent are: Mrs. John White, Mrs. W. G. Clark, Miss Anna Sankey (now

MISS LOUISE KLEISER



Mrs. A. A. Faurot); Mrs. J. H. Weinstein, Mrs. W. G. Rice, Mrs. Jane Gilbert, Miss Louise Kleiser, Miss Bonnie Farwell, Mrs. A. L. Pfau, Mrs. Helen Mahley, Mrs. P. T. Baker and Mrs. Robert Paige, the present regent.

Regular meetings are held monthly the programs for the most part, being historical, patriotic or educational.

All movements tending to build a better citizenry by instilling patriotic ideals in our young students, instructing our foreign-born seeking citizenship in American history and American ideals, providing educational advantages for those unable to do so for themselves, are especially encouraged.

Every year in each of our Vigo County High Schools, a medal is given to the girl meeting certain qualifications deemed essential for good citizenship. From among the medal winners in the high schools of the state, one is chosen to be given a trip to Washington. In 1936 a Vigo County girl, Miss Ruth Kight of Glenn was the lucky one.

Manuals, published by the National Society, useful in preparing for citizenship, are furnished Americanization classes for the foreign born and are given to those receiving their first papers and at naturalization ceremonies.

There is a loan fund available for girl students in local colleges and much in the way of gifts and financial assistance is given to schools in the mountain districts of the South, especially the D.A.R. school at Tamassee, S. C.

They have presented to the Library a complete file of D.A.R. Lineage books and continue to add them as published. There are now 161 volumes. They also give the Library subscriptions to the D.A.R. Magazine, William and Mary Quarterly and the Maryland Magazine of History.

During the World War the Chapter was active in furnishing and making comfort-kits and surgical dressings and assisting in other work as needed.



MRS. ROBERT PAIGE
Regent

After the war the work of rehabilitation found ready support.

The observance of patriotic holidays is a part of the D.A.R. program and special celebrations have always found the Chapter ready to co-operate. In 1912, when the centennial of the Battle of Fort Harrison was commemorated, Fort Harrison Chapter took an active part and the present Northwest Territory Celebration is receiving enthusiastic support.

The D.A.R. State Conference has met in Terre Haute three times with Fort Harrison Chapter as hostess, the last time being in 1936 while Miss Bonnie Farwell was State Regent. Miss Farwell is now a National Vice President General, is a member of the board of directors of Tamassee School and a member of the Federal Northwest Territory Commission, as well as the Indiana Commission.

During past years several members have been honored with state offices. Mrs. A. A. Faurot and Mrs. Jane Gilbert have served as State Secretary; Mrs. W. G. Clark, State Historian; Miss Mary Alice Warren and Miss Farwell, State Director.

The present chapter officers are: Regent, Mrs. Robert Paige; first Vice Regent, Mrs. G. W. Gambill; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. E. White; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Ratcliffe; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Henley; Treasurer, Mrs. Herbert Briggs; Registrar, Miss Florence Crawford; Historian, Mrs. J. R. Greenland; Chaplain, Mrs. R. H. Shepherd; Librarian, Mrs. E. O. Nay; Auditor, Mrs. R. E. Lee; Parliamentarian, Mrs. R. G. Nunn.

Pork Packing

One of Terre Haute's First Industries

• • •



Ben Ives Gilman

EDITOR'S NOTE. Reproduced above is the original signature and picture of Terre Haute's first Pork Packer

• • •

PIGS, pork, and packing of the meat constituted one of the earliest and the most important industries that developed here when Terre Haute was young.

The pork packing business dates back to Ben Ives Gilman, who was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, October 3, 1790. After graduating in law he heard of the opportunities in the Grand West. He first settled in Cincinnati but later on, came to Terre Haute and built the first pork packing plant here in 1824 at the Northeast corner of First and Mulberry.

On March tenth of that year, Mr. Gilman wrote to Will C. Linton for information regarding fat hogs as he intended to purchase about \$10,000 worth of them. Mr. Gilman established an office in a little brick house on the corner of First and Mulberry Streets; the house was the first brick building in town other than the Court House.

Mr. Joseph Miller from Oswego, New York bought out Mr. Gilman's business, and along with Jacob D. Early continued it for a number of years. Their pork and lard were shipped in flat boats to New Orleans, where, like other pork merchants, Mr. Miller was accustomed to journey by stage and steamboat to look after the sale of the goods.

For many years before entering the pork trade, Mr. Early was engaged in general merchandising in the village. He was the first among our pork merchants to put up sugar-cured meats. For almost half a century or until his death in 1869, Mr. Early continued in the pork-packing business, and left behind him not only great wealth but also an honored name among his townspople.

In these early days, Terre Haute had an outlet to market on floating boats that needed neither wheel or paddle to propel them. Add to this the fact that corn would grow

on our prairie for the planting, and hogs would fatten in the fields with little or no care, so that very soon our river front was lined with slaughter and packing houses, and our streets in the fall and winter with droves of hogs—a picture of the source of prosperity in early Terre Haute.

The droves of hogs driven along the streets in an unthinking surging mass was a common scene. The headsman, either on foot or horseback, led the way scattering corn, thus enticing the hogs to follow, at the same time uttering a country call that the pigs understood but a pen cannot express. Men stationed on either side at the street crossings and alleyways prevented the wayward from escaping. Then came the regular drovers with sticks urging the mass forward. For downright business and scenic effect, our village street scene of the packers had its distinctive and local interest.

The Courier of December 31, 1842 says, "We believe there is some prospect that a good deal of pork will be packed and that many hogs will be slaughtered this season. We understand that \$1.50 in bankable money has been offered per hundred weight for a large lot of fine hogs. It is not likely that pork will yet command \$2.00."

One and a half to two cents per pound for pork! Good old days!

The list of packers and produce shippers who were prominent in early Terre Haute is a long one—too long to be exhaustive in this paper. However, there should be included such names as Farrington, Williams, and Bondinot, under the name of John Bondinot and Co., Paddock and Co., Wilson and Co., Humaston and Co., and James Johnson, John Duncan, Reiman and Co. and Warren.

The pork packing business begun as early as 1824 did not reach its best until 1840 and 1850. The men worked only in the winter. They had no refrigerators and could only kill the hogs while the weather was freezing cold. One might have seen when the season opened two to five acres of empty barrels piled two or three high and thousands of hogs waiting the coming of a freeze. Fat hogs were driven as far as fifty miles to market, and one might have met scores of drivers on the road in one day.

The prosperity of Terre Haute as a village and for many years after it grew to be a city, was phenomenal, it was largely due to the pork trade. It is reported that for a time we were in danger of losing our beautiful and appropriate name, Prairie City. Our town was often referred to as Hogopolis.

In that far away yesterday pigs and pork packing spelled profit for the farmer and progress for our community. Today the early traditions of that essential industry are reflected in the modern sanitary meat packing establishments of our present era. Terre Haute can point with pride to the worthy successors of Ben Ives Gilman.

THE HOME PACKING AND ICE COMPANY

Was organized June 14, 1906 by the following persons: John McFall, Harry Newall, W. W. Ray, John Barbezette, and Robert McFall, who were the first officers of the company—John McFall, president, Harry Newall, vice-president; W. W. Ray, secretary-treasurer, and the five organizers serving as directors.

The plant, in the beginning, had a capacity of about five

Director of the Parade-Pageant



PAUL F. RYAN

Paul F. Ryan has been president of D. Russ Wood and Company, one of the oldest investment security firms in Terre Haute since 1932. He is well and favorably known in investment security circles throughout the country. Mr. Ryan's dramatic talents have won for him a host of friends and gave to the Community Theatre its most outstanding productions. His fine record in dramatic endeavors made him a natural selection for the director of the Pageant Parade.

Editor and Publisher of Our Book



FRANK L. ORR

The published statement of Max Ehrmann relative to that distinctive book in the public press of Terre Haute expresses the feelings of The Terre Haute Northwest Territory Celebration Committee concerning the ability of Frank L. Orr as Editor and Publisher. "I never thought to live to see so beautiful a book as 'The Wabash Valley Re-members' published in Terre Haute—beautiful in paper type and binding, and highly interesting in content."

No finer tribute could be paid this Chronicle.

* * *

hundred hogs and one hundred cattle per week, with an invested capital of \$75,000.00 since which time the capacity has been increased with a present capacity of about 2500 hogs and 400 cattle per week, with the capitalization increased to \$375,000.00. About \$2,000,000.00 annually is spent with the farmers of this vicinity for live stock. The plant has operated since about 1910 under federal inspection.

VALENTINE PACKING COMPANY

In 1904 Harvey Valentine, Wm. H. Jackson, Daniel V. Miller organized the Valentine Packing Company. The original plant was located on the West side of the Wabash River, south of the Wabash River Bridge, on the site of the present plant. The original output was about 50 hogs and 30 cattle per week. The present output is about 20,000 hogs and 3,000 cattle per year. The cost of livestock per year now is about \$730,000.00. The annual payroll is approximately \$80,000.00. Slaughtering, curing and sausage making operations are taken care of by the most modern methods. In April, 1938, a depilator machine was installed. By this process hair is pulled from the hogs by the roots giving a meat completely free from bristles. Valentine Packing Company offer refrigerated truck service within a radius of 75 miles of Terre Haute.

The present officers of the company are: Carl Valentine, President; Mrs. Ida Valentine, vice-president, and George L. Morey, secretary-treasurer.

A. ROWE SONS COMPANY

Andrew Rowe, founder of A. Rowe Sons Co. started in the meat business in 1870 having come to Terre Haute from England in 1865. Founded his first meat business in 1870 known as Rowe & Whitaker. This meat market was at Seventh and Spruce and flourished for five years prior to the founding of his packing plant. This meat market was later moved to Seventh and Locust. In 1888 Rowe and Whitaker dissolved and Andrew Rowe built his first packing plant at First and Linden, site of the present packing plant. Some of the original building is a part of the present extensive meat packing plant.

After Mr. Rowe's death in 1909, the present Company was formed in 1910 under the name of A. Rowe Sons Co.

Present plant covers 20 acres of land with 4000 sq. ft. of floor space, and has a capacity of 3000 cattle, 1500 calves, 20,000 hogs, 1000 sheep and lambs per year. A variety of sausage meats and luncheon specialties are produced. They are also processors of feeding tankage, blood meal, tallow and hides. Pure water from driven wells is used in the manufacture of their products.

A. Rowe Sons Co. operate a fleet of trucks covering Vigo, Clay, Park, Sullivan and Putnam County. The oldest brother, George H., died in 1914. The present Company is comprised of the four brothers and one sister. All are directors. The present officers are: Rushton M. Rowe, President; H. M. Rowe, Secretary; and R. D. Rowe, Treasurer.

Patron Members

Wabash Valley Northwest Territory Celebration

1787

1938



AGNES KOLSEM ADAMS
RAYMOND ADAMS
CLYDE W. ANDREWS
ARMSTRONG WALKER LUMBER CO.
CHAS. W. BAUERMEISTER & CO.
SAM BEECHER
BELL BAKERIES, INC.
BENJ. BLUMBERG
MRS. BENJ. BLUMBERG
PEARL BUSH
E. A. BYERS
GEORGE C. CARROLL
FRANK CHAMP
HARVEY CLARK
MRS. W. G. CLARK
COCA COLA BOTTLING CO.
HELEN CONDIT
A. S. COOKE
COOPER, BOYSE, GAMBILL & CRAWFORD
DAUGHTERS OF THE NILE
JOSEPH E. DREHER
JUDGE JOSEPH E. DUFFY
W. H. DURBIN
SISTER EUGENIA
CORA L. EVANS
BONNIE FARWELL
MRS. H. F. FARWELL
CATHERINE M. FEE
RUTHERFORD N. FILBECK
W. S. FORNEY
MRS. G. A. GAGG
A. O. GILLIS & SONS
GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY
MR. & MRS. C. DOLLY GRAY
SAMUEL E. GRAY
GUARANTEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
LORING HALBERSTADT
HAROLD HARRISON
MARY E. HARVEY
MRS. J. R. HARKNESS
MAUDE HARKNESS
MORTON F. HAYMAN
FILBECK HOTEL
MRS. ANTON HULMAN, SR.
HOWARD L. HYATT
JAME-WOLF CO.
VIRGINIA E JENCKES
A. JOAB
NOBLE J. JOHNSON
MRS. WM. H. KIVITS

KLATTE COFFEE CO.
GEORGE W. KRIETENSTEIN
CLAY LADD
LAMMERS PAINT & GLASS CO.
LA SALLE SHOP
JULIUS LEDERER
HUGH B. LEE
MARTIN FUNERAL HOME
MARTIN PHOTO SHOP
HENRY MEYER
CARL N. MILLER
WILLIS D. MILLER
MILLER-PARROTT BAKING CO.
A. T. MORRIS
NEWLIN & JOHNSON CO., INC.
J. B. PFISTER CO
CLARENCE A. POUND
POWERS CLEANING CO.
DONALD B. PRENTICE
JAMES M. PROPST
ETHEL M. RAY
JANE ELINOR RHODES
FLORENCE RICHARDS
WINIFRED ROACH
A. L. ROBERTSON
HELEN ROSS
SHANKS MOTOR CO.
SHERMAN'S STORE
SMITH ALSOP PAINT & VARNISH CO.
SMITH HARDWARE CO.
A. L. STADERMANN
GUY STANTZ
THE H. STUCKWISH CO.
TERRE HAUTE GROCERS
& MEAT DEALERS ASS'N.
T. H. GROCERS & MEAT DEALERS
LADIES AUXILIARY
TERRE HAUTE MONUMENT CO.
RALPH N. TIREY
MADGE POLK TOWNSLEY
RALPH TUCKER
HORACE TUNE
MRS. HORACE TUNE
VALENTINE CO., INC.
VIKING ICE CREAM CO.
VOGUE HAT SHOPPE
OF G. HAMILTON ORR
MR. AND MRS. LEROY WHITE
LOUISE D. WOOD
HAROLD L. WRIGHT

A Distinguished Name - - Hays and Hays

EMINENT IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION AND AFFAIRS OF THE NATION



WILL H. HAYS



JOHN T. HAYS



HINKLE C. HAYS

Born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1845, he moved in early childhood to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he secured his common school education, later graduating from Mt. Union College, at Mt. Union, Ohio. In 1869 he moved to Sullivan County, Indiana, and on March 1, of that year, he entered the practice of law, at Sullivan, where he founded the law firm which is now the present firm of Hays and Hays. He died on April 10, 1919, and left surviving him a widow and two sons, Will H. and Hinkle C. Hays, who are two of the present members of that firm. Refusing public office or appointment, in addition to his profession, he was always active in all civic organizations, looking to the betterment of his county and state. As a statesman, scholar, and a lawyer, John T. Hays added luster to the fame of the Wabash Valley and the State of Indiana.

• • •

Historical Outline of Sullivan County

Sullivan County was organized December 27, 1816. Originally it was part of the large "Harrison Purchase," and by 1826, after several divisions of the purchase, Sullivan County comprised the 443 square miles it now contains.

The County seat was moved from Carlisle to Merom in 1819 and to Sullivan in 1842. The site of the pioneer court house is Merom is now occupied by a large brick township school.

Pestle fishing around Merom a few years ago was quite an industry. The park is supposedly undermined by prehistoric caverns which housed a race of people of which little is known.

The most important factors in the development of the county have been farming and coal mining. Practically all parts of the county are thickly underlaid with bituminous coal which appears inexhaustible. Gas and oil have been produced in paying quantities for over a quarter of a century and new fields are being opened and developed at this time. Natural gas is used for domestic purposes in the city of Sullivan and other communities.

The ruins of the one time great woolen mill in which Paul Dresser worked when a lad and the old type brick Central School house in

which Will H. Hays, directing genius of the motion picture industry, pondered his A B C's are part of the other interesting objects to visit in Sullivan.

Bordering the State road No. 48 about five miles from U. S. 41, a unique statue memorial carved out of sandstone uses interesting memories. The full figure of a boyish youth clothed in the Continental colonial uniform stands on a tall sandstone pedestal which is inscribed as follows:

"Nathan Hinkle, born June 2, 1745; Died Dec. 21, 1848.
Revolutionary soldier. Served two years, nine months under
Capt. Henry Crisp in Col. Miles regiment."

Some of the early family names associated with the settlement of the pioneer village of Sullivan are : Sherman, Crowder, Hamilton, Orr, Davis, Hayden, Bays, Johnson, Dickerson, and Hinkle.

Sullivan County points with pride to several villages over a hundred years old.

The trail of General Harrison's soldiers and for half a century was part of the popularly traveled stage road, routed northward from Vincennes through Carlisle, Merom, Graysville, Fairbanks, Prairie Creek, Princeton, Terre Haute and terminated at Lafayette.

Historical Outline

GREENE COUNTY

Greene County, like many of the other counties of Indiana, was at one time part of Knox County but was organized as a separate county in February 5, 1821. It is in the southwestern part of the state.

In shape Greene County is a parallelogram and contains 546 square miles and principally noted for coal mining and agriculture and fruit growing.

The county is named in honor of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary War fame. The first county seat was in Burlington but since 1824 Bloomfield has held this honor.

Incorporated cities and towns are Linton, Mononfield, Lyons, Newberry and Worthington. Linton is the center of business coal fields, with daily capacity of 34,000 tons.

In the year 1818, a party of white men visited the territory now known as Greene County. They resided at Vincennes, then known as the Old Post. They came on a hunting expedition. They were the first white visitors in Greene County.

At Worthington quite a number of Indian relics have been found in excavating—axes, arrow heads, charms, earthen ware and two copper tomahawks.

The early political history of the county is enveloped in comparative obscurity. No records were kept and the early actors are gone. A few of the prominent county politicians of that day are as follows: John P. O'Neill, Martin Winn, J. P. Allison, Eli Dixson, Thomas Warnick and Thomas Bradford.

The first term of Circuit Court held in Greene County was held at the residence of Thomas Bradford, one mile south of Bloomfield in September, 1821.

Historical Outline

CLAY COUNTY

The first settler to locate in Clay county is conceded to have been David Thomas. Mr. Thomas located on the bluffs a short distance north of Bowling Green along Eel river. At the time he located there, 1811, a village of Delaware Indians was located nearby, but the early settlers of Clay county seemed to have been on friendly relations with the few Indians remaining within the territory at that time.

In 1819 Samuel Riley came and located in what is now Cane township. Settlers continued to come into the territory and cover their claims, building log cabins, clearing the land to till the soil.

Owen and Vigo counties which had been organized in 1810, included the territory out of which Clay was organized. Daniel Harris, who was a member of the General Assembly from Owen county introduced the bill to organize Clay county in 1823. It was he who named the county, because he was a great admirer of Henry Clay, the Kentucky Statesman.

A Commission was appointed to locate the county seat and the high ground where Bowling Green now stands was selected. The county seat remained at Bowling Green until 1877 when it was moved to Brazil, although from as early as 1838 there was much agitation among the people for a more central location of the county seat. A number of towns were laid out in the hope of having the county seat relocated and at times the re-location movement almost caused trouble.

The first court house was made of hewn logs which served until 1838 when a brick court house was erected on the public square. In 1851 a fire destroyed this building and almost all county records. After this fire a strong movement for re-location was made, but it was rebuilt at the same site.

In 1827 Congress made a grant of lands for the construction of the Wabash & Erie canal. The State Legislature also authorized the construction and that part of this system which passed through Clay county connecting the Wabash at Terre Haute with White River at Worthington, was known as the Cross Cut.

The first newspaper published in the county was at Bowling Green in 1847 and known as the Indiana Globe, another early paper was that of the Eel river Propeller published in 1853. Other publications followed from time to time and the history of the Press in the county contained many different publications, some of which continued for some time others being short lived. The county today has two weekly papers and one daily.

The settlers of Clay county early realized the importance of education and as early as 1823 or before, subscription schools were taught. The first school is supposed to have been built in the vicinity of Poland. Samuel Riley and Jared Foyton, being two pioneer teachers. Churches were erected as early as 1823 and services were held at the homes from the beginning.

The agricultural interests of Clay county have always been a leading factor in the development of the county from the pioneer days. This was the first industry and has continued during the years.

Coal and clay has been of major importance in the county, which at a very early period of the county led to many potteries being estab-

lished and later the large clay manufacturing plants and brick plants with numerous coal mines.

The settlers of Clay county came mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas in the early period. Although they experienced many hardships in various ways, the fear of frontier warfare was past and their hardships consisted in the inconvenience of obtaining many of the much needed materials. But with these inconveniences they went to work and established in the wilderness a civilization which has continued to grow, until today citizens of Clay county can look with pride on the things accomplished, because of being established on a firm foundation by our forefathers.

Historical Outline

PARKER COUNTY

Five years after Indiana's admission to the Union, the General Assembly, meeting in Corydon, on January 9, 1833, passed an Act providing for "The Foundation of a New County north of Vigo", thereby creating the new county which was named Parke County, in honor of Benjamin Parke, a resident of Vincennes and one of the States most illustrious citizens of the time.

Governor Johnathan Jennings, appointed a commission of five members to "convene at the home of Samuel Blair in the said County of Parke on the third Monday of February, 1822, to fix a seat of Justice to be moved as the Court may direct until a permanent seat of Justice is established".

Roseville, where the first County Court was held, was the first county seat. Later both Armieborg and Moosenuma enjoyed this honor before the permanent seat of justice was established at Rockville which was accomplished by three commissioners appointed for this purpose in February 1824 at which time the town of Rockville was christened.

On January 9, 1821, the first civil officers of the County were appointed by the Governor, a Sheriff and Coroner. The following March two Associate Judges, a Clerk and Recorder were appointed, and served until August 1821 at which time the first election was held to elect County Officials.

For a number of years prior to the organization of the County pioneers were taking up homes within its borders, its well-watered timberlands, fertile valleys and uplands, all with an abundance of the best of building timber made it a most attractive homestead for early settlers.

The first permanent white settler of Parke County was John M. Doty. The first permanent white settler of Rockville was Aaron Hahn.

The first land grant in Parke County was made by Congress to Corporal Oliver Proctor, September 6, 1816.

The only known Indian grant of land in Parke County, was made in pursuance of a treaty concluded at St. Mary's between the United States and the Wea Tribe of Indians, October 2, 1811.

Schools followed in every locality in Parke County immediately after its organization. In 1838 Union Township built two school houses, one a brick and about this time the entire county was amply supplied with school facilities in every neighborhood.

The Western Manual Labor School, established in 1846 was located near Bloomingdale.

Churches followed the retreat of the Indians and the trails became the roads to church.

The first Protestants to hold religious services in Parke County were the Missionary Baptists, and the first organized church was the Presbyterian, located on Little Raccoon Creek, northeast of Rockville, in 1824.

In 1826 the Methodist Church was organized in Rockville, for some years previous, the Circuit Riders had held services on Leatherwood and Big Raccoon. The first meeting of Friends (Quakers) was held in Penn Township in 1825 at the home of Adam Siler. The United Brethren and Christian Churches were organized in the thirties. The Catholic Church some twenty years later, although evidence of the early Catholic Missionaries efforts in the county pre-dated even that of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, the first Protestant (Baptist) Minister.

Early industry was largely based on the River and Canal for transportation. The first steamboat made her way up the Wabash to Big Raccoon in 1824. Flat-boats built on the Wabash carried produce from Parke County to New Orleans. Congress in 1827, passed the law granting lands to the Wabash and Erie Canal which was an active aid to industry and caused a period of prosperity for the fifteen years of its operation. Parke County's first railroad came about the time of the Civil War.

Many saw mills and grist mills were early constructed and operated in the county. The best of "raw-timber" was abundant. Fertile valleys and wonderful blue grass pasture lands, well watered, made the county an ideal farm community. The County offered every incentive to her settlers, requiring only, enterprise, industry and respect for the rights of others to attain the reward of good citizens. The County in return supplied the State and Nation with men of giant intellect, scholarly attainment and patriotic zeal.

Historical Outline EDGAR COUNTY

Mrs. MABEL PUFFER MARTIN, *Regent Modern Rachel Edgar Chapter,
D. A. R.*

As a tribute to a past generation of pale-faces, who disputed with the red man for possession of these fair lands of Edgar County, and to the men, who have been responsible for its progressive development, this article is contributed to the book "The Wabash Valley Remembers."

It was in 1816, two years before the bright star answering the name of Illinois, appeared in the square field of the Stars and Stripes, that the first Government entry of land in Edgar County was made by a white man, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, or \$30 for a forty acre tract. The entire State at that time was a "waste, howling wilderness," peopled by the Kickapoo Indians, wolves, panthers, bears, and other wild and savage animals.

Early in the Spring of 1817, Remember Blackman, John Stratton, Anthony Sanders, William Whitley and Aloysius Brown located and acknowledged as the first white settlers in Edgar County.—The first settlement was made on the "North Arm," now Hunter Township.

When Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State, in 1818, it was composed of fifteen Counties. One of these, Crawford, included what is now Edgar County. The Bill authorizing the formation of Edgar County was passed, January 23, 1823. The County received its name from Hon. John Edgar, one of the first Judges of the Illinois County.

On the first Monday in April, 1823, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature met at the house of William Murphy, for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of Justice of the new County of Edgar. After duly examining the present population of the said County of Edgar and with an eye to the future population,—the Commissioners duly declared, that the Seat of Justice of the new County should be located on 26 acres of land, the property of Samuel Vance, being the Northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 11 North, Range 12 West. Also, this Seat of Justice should be known by the name of Paris. The 26 acres was "to be laid off" in one square block, the lines to run north and south and east and west—and measured so as to include a "Jack Oak" tree blazed and marked PARIS in the middle of the 26 acres. This tree was removed years ago, when the Court House was built.

The first term of the Edgar County Circuit Court was held at the house of William Murphy (who lived in what is now Hunter Township) in October, 1823.

The first petition for a road in Edgar County was presented at the June term of Court 1823—at this same meeting, a petition for a road into Paris was presented. Now Edgar County has 350 miles of improved roads.

From the very beginning, Edgar County has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best farming sections in the State. The first Agricultural Society was organized in 1854, holding a Fair that year.

The first school in the County was opened in a little log building erected on William Whitley's land in the North Arm neighborhood, in 1820—but not until 1833 was any County officer appointed or elected with authority to examine teachers or to superintend the schools.

Leander Munsell built the first steam-mill in Edgar County in 1834. It stood east of the public square and was known as the City Mills.

In 1819, Rev. Joseph Curtis, a Methodist Episcopal minister came from Ohio and he is said to have been the first minister to proclaim the word of God in Edgar County. The first house of worship (aside from the settlers' cabins) in Paris was the old Court House, that stood on the South side of the square. The first ministers were Methodist and Presbyterian. These men labored earnestly among the early settlers, they married the living, and buried the dead; they christened the babies, admonished the young and warned the old; they cheered the despondent and fueled vengeance at the desperately wicked.

Historical Outline VERMILLION COUNTY

Ora A. Doyle, *Historian Brouillet Chapter, D. A. R.*

Before the white man came to settle in what is now Vermillion County the Indians were living in peace. The French and a few English traders came to trade with the Indians. Two Frenchmen Brouillet's came to trade—one Michael was a spy for Harrison. The Indians tried to kill him, but he escaped in a boat on a creek which is now called Brouillet Creek. He was a wonderful man—kind and

handsome. He earned Joseph Collett, Sr., a surveyor with Harrison and saved his life. The D. A. R. Chapter in Vermillion County is named Brouillet in honor of him.

Clinton Township was first settled. It was the home of Ex-governor Matthews whose beautiful residence is 3½ miles west of town.

The first white resident of this Township was John Vannest. John Vannest, Jr., son of this first settler was the first white child born in the county.

In 1817 John Beard built the first house in the now city of Clinton.

Benjamin R. Whitcomb and his cousin John W. came in 1823 and became the first merchants and pork packers. They built flat boats and shipped hogs and produce to New Orleans.

Steam boats began to go up and down the Wabash and on to New Orleans. People came over a hundred miles to trade.

John Groendyke of Eugene has a number of the old bill of lading from New Orleans in his possession now. The Grandmother of former Vice-President Charles Curtis was the manager of the Eugene landing for a number of years. Her grandson would visit her and she would duck him in the Big Vermillion for a bath.

The first settler came in 1820 and the writer remembers going from Terre Haute to Clinton in 1824 on a double decker steamer.

A covered bridge was built in 1852—and wrecked in 1899.

In 1821 Vigo County was divided from what is now Parke and Vermillion and in 1823 Parke was taken from Vermillion—the part west of the Wabash River was called Vermillion after the river in the County.

Vermillion County was organized in 1824—the Townships were Clinton and Holt—the same as they are today and Vermillion and Highland. Several years after a part was taken from Vermillion and Highland making Eugene—being live at we have them today.

The Organization was held at the home of James Blair about half way between Eugene and Newport. One of the first laws granted was the right to vote for a county library.

The County Seat was located in Newport, a wilderness in 1824. It was selected because it was central—was near a good spring—a grist mill and a saw mill and the owners were more liberal.

Vermillion County showed great patriotism during the Civil War. P. R. Owen was the first captain to go and the W. R. C. is named in his honor.

John Holt, a revolutionary soldier and his 3 sons, Daniel, George and Michael, ancestors of Frank R. Miller, member of this Northwest Celebration came in 1817-18 and built a cabin on Holt's Prairie—hence the name Holt Township. Daniel served under General Harrison in the War of 1812. Wm. Skidmore was the first white child born in Holt Township.

Vermillion Township was named after the river. Richard and Sesia Haworth came to where Newport now stands—Joshua Nixon Abury, Samuel Davis and O. P. Davis followed.

The Hoosier State appeared under the name, Olive Branch in 1851, but in 1859 it was named Hoosier State. It is still being printed.

Eugene Township is more noted for its Indian villages, Indian battlefields and its first trading post.

The Groendykes, Tompkins, Farney, Colletts, Hepburns, Coleman and Malones came to the Big Vermillion. John Groendyke was a Revolutionary soldier and he is buried in the old Groendyke Cemetery by his wife Lucretia, who was a daughter and a granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. The graves have been marked by Brouillet Chapter D. A. R. His son James built the first big grist mill.

John Porter was President Judge of Western Indiana. Eugene was laid out by S. S. Collett.

Perryville was named by James Blair a soldier under General Perry on Lake Erie in honor of Perry. The Harsickers, Hicke, Solomon Jones of the Black Hawk War, Jonas Metzger, soldier of 1812, Richard Shute and the Comingsom are some of the first settlers of High Township.

An old Indian Battle ground is located there.

The City of Clinton was laid out in 1824 by Wm. Harris and named Clinton after De Witt Clinton. It was incorporated in 1841 by a special act of the Legislature and became a city in 1853. William Merrell was first mayor; D. C. Johnson was City Attorney. Councilmen were Andrew Rhoads, Sam Scratcher, G. W. Wells, N. C. Anderson, James Roberts, G. P. Tipton and Seymour Nebeker. Marshal, Melvin Becheller; Clerk, J. W. Brookbank.

The Presbyterians built the first church in Clinton in 1831 on South Main Street. The Methodists were organized in 1839.

The first school in Clinton Township was a log school on Davison Hill, now Compton Hill.

The Towsley's Military Institute or the Farmer's Institute enrolled a lot of our fine boys and girls, but it too went with the war. The first brick school was built in 1852 just east of the gymnasium. We have come a long way since.



The Terre Haute Northwest Territory Celebration Committee wishes to acknowledge with thanks the assistance of the many public spirited citizens who have helped make this Pioneer Chronicle a reality and our Patriotic Commemoration a success.

In publishing "The Wabash Valley Remembers" the editor has used the greatest care to assure the accuracy of the material presented.

For the contribution of written articles we extend our thanks to Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana State Teachers College, Rose Polytechnic Institute, City and County Schools, and our editorial committee: Mrs. Elizabeth M. Denebie, Sister Angela Marie, Miss Florence Crawford, Prof. Albert A. Faurot, Miss Helen Ross, Mrs. Laura Briggs, Mr. Max Ehrmann, Mr. Abraham Markle, Prof. Charles Roll.

For important information we are grateful to the librarians of Terre Haute and D. A. R. Chapters of the Wabash Valley.

The valuable cooperation of Morton F. Hayman, Executive Secretary of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce and the efficient office personnel, Pearl York Gibson, Assistant Secretary; Lucille E. Moore and Pauline Butts, is worthy of our highest praise.

Appreciative acknowledgment is made to the laudable support of individuals, institutions and organizations, who, by their sponsorship have made this publication possible.

Bonnie Farwell, Secretary
Terre Haute Northwest Territory Celebration Committee